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TURKS ORDERED TO REPEAL MEASURES THAT CONFLICT WITH ARMISTICE COMPACT

Allied High Commissioners Hand Note to Angora Government Demanding Respect for Capitulations—Safety of Troops to Be Discussed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The allied high commissioners yesterday handed a note to the Angora Government representative here demanding the repeal of all measures relating to the customs, the public debt and the sanitary and other services which conflict with the capitulations of the Mudros armistice agreement of 1918.

Otherwise, says the note, the commissioners will be compelled to refer to their governments for necessary action.

The allied generals also arranged a meeting with Rafet Pasha, the Nationalist Governor here, to whom they will submit minimum demands with a view to insuring the safety of the troops and efficient control of the police and gendarmerie. The commissioners will also discuss the situation at Chanak consequent upon the Kemal encroachments upon the neutral zone.

Turks in Intractable Mood

The result of the meeting is not likely to be known for some time, but there are abundant indications that the Kemalists are in an intractable mood, an instance of which are new demands for the evacuation of the allied troops and the withdrawal of the warships.

Ismet Pasha, Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister, left here this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock for Lausanne to attend the Peace Conference scheduled to begin there next Monday. He was accompanied by Dr. Riza Nur Bey and a suite of military, financial and economic experts.

The Foreign Minister told The Associated Press he was sincerely anxious for peace and was confident of achieving it if the Allies adopted a reasonable attitude.

Peace Delay Decried

Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative here, will leave Friday or Saturday, with several experts, on the French steamer Tiger, which is due at Marseilles next Wednesday.

Ismet Pasha, in conversation with General Harlington, the British Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday, complained of the constant proposals to put off the Peace Conference, which he said created a difficult situation.

The High Commissioner also presented a note to the Kemal representatives protesting against the "political murder" of the journalist, Ali Kemal Bey, editor of the Anti-Nationalist Sabah, who was condemned to capital punishment by the Nationalists early this week on the charge of subversion.

British troops continue to protect the Yildiz Palace which the Sultan is now occupying. Last night the Sovereign received Sir Horace George M. Rumbold, the British High Commissioner, and expressed to him appreciation for the protection afforded by the British.

Effort to Put an End to Turks' Rule Over Christians

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Plans for a letter shower, calling on official Washington to "take necessary steps to put an end to Turkish rule over Christians," were announced today by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, of which James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is chairman.

The committee has sent communications to 100,000 churches and 25,000 lay organizations, asking that their members participate. Each writer was asked to send letters to President Harding, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, his senators and his Congressman. Adoption of resolutions by mass meetings also was urged.

The communications said that Mr. (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

LADY ASTOR MAKES APPEAL TO WOMEN IN THE ELECTIONS

Churches of All Denominations Uphold Her on Account of Her Firm Stand for High Morals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Christian Science Monitor representative paid a special visit to Plymouth, where Lady Astor is contesting the election against Independent Conservative and Labor candidates. She gave the representative a special interview, notwithstanding the fact that she held six meetings that day. She makes a point of addressing meetings of women only daily and undoubtedly women voters of all parties strongly favor her, owing to her high ideals and outstanding honesty.

She said the fight had now developed from a party into a moral one. She asserted that churches of all denominations are upholding her from the pulpit, owing to her firm stand for high morals and her attitude on the temperance question. The latter, she said, can only come by the will of the people themselves. The brewing interests are using their immense resources to try to make out that she wants to impose prohibition by an Act of Parliament, but this is untrue. She pointed to the unique position achieved by having a Conservative nomination paper signed by a prominent Liberal's wife; he also was making a speech favoring her.

Asked her attitude on the Near East, she said unquestionably Great Britain must stand firm. Referring to labor's demand for a capital levy, she said this is rapidly wiping itself out and Mr. Bonar Law is quite right to change

IMMEDIATE PEACE CONFERENCE URGED

France Insists on Necessity of Avoiding Delay in Opening Lausanne Meeting

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 10.—France insists, both in communications to the British Ambassador here and in representations in London, on the necessity of an immediate opening of the Lausanne peace conference. Monday next appears now out of the question, especially as Lord Curzon desires a preliminary meeting with Raymond Poincaré. But the French hold that the delay should not be more than a few days and provisionally one may fix the date as Nov. 20. Although power is given to the high commissioners to proclaim a state of siege at Constantinople, it is hoped to avoid putting it into actual operation.

But the French argument, as already stated, is that pretensions grow during a period of postponement and incidents which may precipitate war may be expected any day. Lord Hardinge had instructions today to inform M. Poincaré that Lord Curzon, for constitutional reasons, believing that he is not fully qualified to represent his country abroad before the conclusion of the elections, cannot yet go to Lausanne.

Further Lord Curzon's idea is that unity of the Allies should be so close that one delegate may reply for the whole of the Allies. He would like to have this clear with both M. Poincaré and Benito Mussolini.

It has become obvious that the powers cannot agree to reopen the question of Mosul.

Allied Parley Approved

PARIS, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—A conference between M. Poincaré and Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, and Signor Mussolini, Premier of Italy, probably will be held in Paris the first of next week, it was indicated in official circles today. France has approved the meeting, providing it does not delay the opening of the Lausanne Near East peace conference beyond Nov. 15, which date now seems probable for the formal start of the meeting.

POLES ELECT COMMUNISTS

WARSAW, Nov. 10.—Among the Diet members elected in last Sunday's balloting are 10 Communists, one of them returned from the Warsaw district. Their election is attributed here largely to their support of the interests of the war veterans who have been complaining over the Government's failure to settle the question of the bonus.

NEW HONORS LIST ISSUED

LONDON, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Viscount Birkenhead is created an Earl by the honors list of the former Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George, issued today, and Baron Lee of Fareham is made a viscount.

RUHR OCCUPATION MAY RESULT FROM GERMAN DEFAULT

Reparation Commission's Failure Will Cause France to Seek Satisfaction Elsewhere

By Special Cable

MAYENCE, Germany, Nov. 10.—French military headquarters here, which control all the French armies of occupation, are noncommittal regarding any instructions which may have been received or issued relative to the occupation of the Ruhr. All available military news deals with preparations for ceremonies in celebrating Armistice Day on Saturday. A Frenchman in a position to have some intimate acquaintance with governmental affairs stated that he had no knowledge that precipitate action is contemplated and felt sure that before any action is taken some sort of ultimatum would be served from Paris.

In French financial circles here it seems to be taken for granted that such occupation will be ordered soon, due to the apparent hopelessness of the Reparation Commission's efforts to steady the mark and France's need of satisfaction of some sort.

A Stabbing Influence

Furthermore, in support of the proposed military measures it is pointed out that as revolutionary outbreaks in Germany were likely as the present distress became aggravated it might not be a bad thing for Germany as well as the rest of the world if these valuable industrial areas, which were peopled largely with aliens of revolutionary propensities, were under the protection of allied troops, which it is considered here had a stabilizing influence on the Rhineland and the whole of Germany more than once in the past.

Regarding reports of colored troops about to be removed due to criticisms and the imminence of winter weather, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here is unable as yet to ascertain the number here but can say that one sees them everywhere about the streets and that as private they appear to equal if not outnumber the French.

Rhineland Idea Nipped in Bud

As to an independent Rhineland, it appears this idea once gained popularity but has been nipped in the bud as a result of the burdens and dissatisfaction incident to military occupation. Now a more live issue is food and shelter. This fact leads some Frenchmen to think that if by pulling loose from Berlin financially, as well as otherwise, the people could get relief they would consider doing so.

A French banker established here since the occupation considers the exchange situation would militate against the introduction of the franc here as in the Saar and admits that today the franc is not sought by those who are able to change German money, but that the demand is for the pound and the dollar. This informant felt that France would be reluctant to occupy the Ruhr, except by unanimous international action.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR 1922 AWARDED TO JACINTO BENAVENTE

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—The Nobel Prize for outstanding achievement in literature for the present year has been awarded to the Spanish dramatist, Jacinto Benavente. The prize amounts to 500,000 francs.

The physics prize for 1921 has been awarded Prof. Dr. Albert Einstein of Germany, identified with the theory of relativity, and that for 1922 to Prof. Niels Bohr, Copenhagen.

The chemistry prize for 1921 was awarded to Frederick Soddy, professor of inorganic and physical chemistry, University of Oxford, and in 1900-02 demonstrator in chemistry at McGill University, Montreal, and that for 1922 to Francis William Aston, research fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

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Erskine Childers Captured in Wicklow

By The Associated Press

WICKLOW message today says Erskine Childers, one of Eamon de Valera's leading lieutenants, and another prominent Republican, were captured here early today. It is reported Mr. De Valera also was in the house where the captures were effected, but evaded arrest.

The other man captured bore the name of Robinson, says the message, and is believed to be Seamus Robinson, a prominent Tipperary Republican leader. The house where they were taken was the residence of Robert Barton, Glendalough House. Mr. Barton, a signatory of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, later joined forces with Mr. De Valera.

BANKER ADVOCATES TRUNK LINE METHOD

Mr. Oldham Answers Objections to Outside Control of New England Roads

Advocating affiliation between the New England railroads and the trunk lines as the only feasible solution of the problems of the New England lines, John E. Oldham, Boston banker, assured the special joint committee of the New England States on railroad consolidation at its hearing at the Massachusetts State House today that the Transportation Act endows the Interstate Commerce Commission with powers to prevent any discrimination against New England under a trunk line consolidation.

The central point of Mr. Oldham's advocacy of the trunk-line plan, as opposed to a purely New England consolidation, was that of finance. He asserted that a system comprising the New England roads alone could not produce the funds necessary to carry out the plan and return the required revenue without an increase in rates. These rates, he said, would have to be drawn from New England and would be a burden on New England industry.

Mutual Interest Seen

On the other hand, he declared, affiliation with the trunk lines would provide the financial and credit standing essential to the successful operation of the New England lines. The trunk lines would be interested in the development of the New England industry to the end that traffic over the lines would be greater. Export traffic could be expected to increase with the trunk lines hauling over their own rails into New England port cities where it never can increase with these lines not coming in.

Mr. Oldham summarized five objections that are raised against the trunk line consolidation. These, he said, are that trunk line affiliation would deprive shippers of their privilege of shipping over routes of their own choosing; would result in the withdrawal of rail and water joint rates; would decrease exports through New England ports; would destroy the differential over the Canadian lines; and would establish an absentee management insolent to New England needs and desires.

Answering these objections he took up first the question of choice of routes, pointing out that the Transportation Act guards all routes in the public interest, and vests the Interstate Commerce Commission with the power of making regulations governing the trunk lines controlling other lines. The public interest is the determining factor, he said, and no consolidation would be allowed which lessened competition or abandoned existing rates or routes when in the public interest to maintain them.

Full Jurisdiction Held

Turning to rail and water rates with the differentials existing over these routes, Mr. Oldham pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has specific jurisdiction over rail and water routes in interstate commerce. The Transportation Act, he said, establishes a policy of increase in the use of water rates, and if the trunk lines take over the control of the New England lines they will be no more able to control the competition between rail and salt-water routes than they have been on rail and fresh-water routes over the Great Lakes.

Trunk line consolidation would have an improving effect on the export business of New England ports, Mr. Oldham declared. Where the trunk lines now haul to New York they might find it to their advantage to haul to Boston if their rails ran directly to that port. He illustrated this by pointing out that in the last 12 years while the export business of the port of Boston has been decreasing, the trunk-line-controlled Boston & Albany has not lost in the amount of export freight which it has brought into the port but the other roads, independently operated, have lost.

Public Interest Controls

The prospect of losing the Canadian differential allowed on shipments from New England westward over Canadian lines, Mr. Oldham did not regard as serious. The trunk lines would take control subject to prevailing conditions and the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission applies, as well to the preservation of these conditions, if in the public interest.

The last objection of absentee ownership, Mr. Oldham treated by contrasting the situation as it now exists under independent operation or might exist under a New England system. The average haul in New England is short, he said; they handle freight by

CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, will visit Canada next spring. At the annual meeting of the Greater Winnipeg Boy Scouts Association, it was resolved to ask Rodney Wood, Gilwell Park expert and chief lieutenant for Gen. Baden-Powell, to revise scouting methods in Canada.

DEMOCRATS, HAPPY OVER RESULTS, LOOK ABOUT FOR LEADER

Party Chiefs, Not Anxious to Gain Control, Express Satisfaction Over the Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Democrats express satisfaction with the Republican majority. When the returns were hovering around an equal distribution and it looked as though the beam might swing in favor of Democratic control of Congress, there was much enthusiasm over the prospect of Democratic headquarters. This is a Republican Administration and the Democrats looking to 1924 want to see it so root and branch, so that the responsibility for what happens in the intervening two years may be placed squarely on that party.

The fact that the majority of the Republicans was cut so radically in both houses is glory enough for the Democratic Party at this time. Meanwhile, the Democrats are not without their troubles. First and foremost leadership is weak. There is no turning to the Democrats who rose with the Wilson star and went down with it. Not a word has been said about summoning any of them to work out the party problems at this critical time. Not even William G. McAdoo is referred to, although he has given out interviews calling attention to his interest in the party.

James M. Cox will not be the standard-bearer again nor will he be asked to name him. The leaders are looking to the men who have been brought into prominence at this time hopefully and at the same time with careful scrutiny. As so often happens with both parties, the middle west is being looked to for possible material.

John H. Clark Candidate

In Ohio there is John H. Clark, recently resigned from the Supreme bench, a first-rate speaker, an able lawyer and a man of considerable prestige. He stands for the League of Nations, which is a matter yet to be worked out with the policy of the party, he is identified with no faction and his sympathy is with the wets if the party decides to seek votes in that quarter, another important matter to be settled in the party councils.

When Mr. Clark resigned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court it was at once suggested that he was getting ready to seek the nomination in 1924. He denied this but others have "put away the crown" and afterward accepted it and it is generally believed here that under certain circumstances former Justice Clark would make the race in 1924. He is from Ohio.

The neighboring State of Indiana, Samuel M. Ralston, the man who blasted the rising hopes of Albert J. Beveridge, is looked upon with a favorable eye. Formerly the Democratic Party had a strong following in Indiana, and the election of a United States Senator and five Democratic representatives this year indicates that there may be a swing back to that party.

The claims of "Al" Smith, newly elected Governor of New York, are not taken seriously here. It is believed that the governorship marks the high water mark which his geniality and personal popularity would enable him to touch. Even the wettest of the "wets" do not go as far as proposing Governor Edwards of New Jersey. They turn rather in the direction of "Jim" Reed of Missouri, triumphant in the face of the opposition of Woodrow Wilson and of much of the "better element" in his own State, yet here again the astute smile and state that "Reed is not presidential timber."

Talk of John W. Davis

There is a revival of the talk about John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain and former president of the American Bar Association, a man whose standing is unimpaired. There is apprehension in some quarters lest President Harding may offer him the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed William R. Day, recently resigned, and if this should happen, efforts will be made by some of his friends to dissuade him from accepting the offer in order that he may be free to enter the campaign for the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Of course he could resign, if he were on the bench, to accept the nomination if it were made, and there are those who believe that it would not injure his chances to have been a member of the Supreme Court. On the other hand there is the recent warning of Charles Evans Hughes, who was criticized for leaving the bench to "contend politics" and be a candidate for the Presidency.

The Republican line for the present, as voiced by John T. Adams, national chairman, is that this is an off-year politically and that the spirit of unrest following the war was still influential. The next two years, he claims, will prove to the country that the Republican party is the party of construction.

Statements by Republican Leaders

Noted by Republican leaders not made for publication are mostly summed up in the terse phrase "Time to get together."

SALOON CHIEFS MASS FORCES FOR VOLSTEAD ACT ASSAULT AS SOON AS CONGRESS OPENS

Dry Managers Concede Loss of House Leadership—Mr. Mann or Mr. Longworth Looked On as Possible Successor—Safe Margin of Votes Still Counted On by Drys

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Simultaneously with their campaign to seize control of the next House of Representatives, wet leaders in and out of Congress are preparing today to mass their forces for a general assault on the Volstead Act.

Acting on the advice that the time to strike is while the beer and wine onslaught shows ground gained, the "war council" of the old-time saloon forces has determined to launch its offensive along the whole prohibition front on the opening day of Congress. Overnight information received at liquor headquarters caused the officers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to claim at least 80 new votes in the next House. G. C. Hinkley, general secretary, declared significantly today that the pronounced increase in the "liberal" membership "renders highly probable the passage of liberal legislation in the next session of Congress that will strike the first blow at the more stringent provisions of the Volstead Act."

To Control Organization

Drys concede the election of a wet chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in place of Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, whose defeat spurred the liquor forces to plan deliberately legislation when Congress convenes. With that chairmanship said to be virtually settled, the wets are out to back the most formidable "liberal" candidate for Republican leadership. Since both James R. Mann of Illinois and Nicholas Longworth of Ohio have been endorsed by the association, dry leaders are ready to concede that the leadership of the House is about to pass from their hands.

With the odds greatly favoring them in their fight to capture the organization of the next House, the liquor faction is announcing ambitious plans to jam through modifying legislation as an entering wedge ultimately to repeal the Volstead Act. "First get the Volstead Law and then the Eighteenth Amendment" will be the rallying cry. The new Congress will see the former saloon boss, whip in hand, standing guard over the national House of Representatives. If the dreams of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are to be fulfilled. The picture is making the newly made wet leaders a bit giddy with the thought of their possible influence.

The first signal comes from John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, one of the wet leaders who was elected by an overwhelming liquor and assisting hyphenated vote in Baltimore. He will reintroduce his bill legalizing light wines and beer and providing a tax thereon to raise funds to pay the soldier bonus. Back of this bill are the organized saloon interests of America, who see in it the hope for the restoration of their former business.

Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, encouraged by the big beer and wine vote in Chicago, also is prepared to introduce a soldiers' bonus bill, with a provision to pay for it by a tax on light wine and beer. George W.ickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, will move before the Supreme Court Monday, that the case of the foreign steamship interests against the Daugherty ruling be expedited. The Government, it is expected, will interpose no objection to advancing the arguments.

Drys Optimistic

Confident that "vaulting ambition" will prove the undoing of the wets, the forces of prohibition are showing no signs of dismay over the situation. On the contrary, they are confident that they still command a safe and sure vote in the next House to defeat effectively the return of wine and beer. As pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, the wet leaders are looking to 1924 with a view to getting each or either one of the great national political parties to insert in its national platform a wine and beer plank. While future events will shape this determination, Capt. William H. Stayton, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, already is beginning to set his eyes on this goal.

While late returns indicate an increase in earlier claims of wet seats, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, expressed confidence today that the wets would never muster 140 votes for any beer and wine amendment and that "their vote will very probably be much less than that." At this estimation, the wet gain is really no more than some 20-odd seats. Until all returns are carefully checked, including the sentiments of scores of new members who are yet to vote for the first time on any prohibition question in Congress, no accurate estimate can be given of prohibition's status in the House.

It is quite evident that the count of unhatched chickens will prove a disappointment to wet aspirations, but the fact remains that, for the first time since the enactment of national prohibition, the drys are clearly on the defensive. The chances of politics more than an increase in wet sentiment is playing into the hands of the liquor forces, so far as the selection of party leaders are concerned. When it comes to dictating legislation that will be a matter in which the drys will still retain a powerful voice.

Democracy Test Predicted

Over Prohibition Question

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The heavy Democratic vote last Tuesday in states where liquor was made an issue was not a

BULGARIANS ARREST RUSSIAN REFUGEES

SOFIA, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Hundreds of refugees who fled from Russia with the retreat of General Wrangel are being arrested as an outgrowth of the shooting of one member of the Soviet Red Cross delegation recently installed here and the attack upon another member.

The Soviet Government, with the aid of the International Committee of Russian Relief, has been conducting a campaign in Bulgaria for the repatriation of former Wrangel supporters. The Soviet delegation installed itself here with the permission of the Bulgarian Government.

Democracy Test Predicted

Over Prohibition Question
NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The heavy Democratic vote last Tuesday in states where liquor was made an issue was not a

real referendum on the prohibition question, in the view of Dr. Thomsen, Nicholson, resident bishop of Chicago for the Methodist Episcopal Church and national president of the Anti-Saloon League. He said the election was too complicated by other issues, that it was too early to express a final judgment on what had occurred, and added:

"I predict that before we get through with it, the prohibition question will test the foundation of our democracy and will be as prominent in deciding whether it is possible to have an efficient democracy, as was from another point of view, the Civil War."

"Prohibition is here to stay and we are here until death do us part, to help make it stay."

The so-called referendum vote on prohibition in Illinois, Bishop Nicholson said, has little or no significance.

Drys Look on Victory in Ohio

as of Paramount Importance

WESTERVILLE, O., Nov. 10.—Results of Tuesday's election in Ohio, in which the wet and dry issue was involved, are more important than the results in all other wet and dry elections in the United States, it was asserted here today by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism. The way Ohio went is of "tremendous" importance in the continuation of American prohibition and the world dry movement, Dr. Cherrington declared.

"The drys, if they had been compelled to, could profitably have given the wets all the other contests in which the issue figured, on the bargain that Ohio go as it did," Dr. Cherrington continued.

He said that the beer and wine issue was tested out in this State because it is the home of the Anti-Saloon League, the home of the World League Against Alcoholism, the birthplace of the Women Christian Temperance Union, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and other dry organizations, and in addition, because it is the home of the President of the United States.

Had the wets won, Dr. Cherrington continued, it would have meant the drys were defeated in their own headquarters.

Mississippi Judge Demands

Finish Fight Against Liquor

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—In his charge to his grand jury here Judge Edwin Holmes of the Federal Court declared "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," against violators of the prohibition laws—the illicit distillers, "blind tigers" and bootleggers, and called on State and county officials to give every possible assistance in ridding Mississippi of this undesirable class of citizens. He said that hereafter these outlaws need expect no mercy at his hands as the maximum punishment would be meted out, except in rare cases where there may be extenuating circumstances. "The time has come," he said, "when the State courts must take charge of the little fellows, the ordinary offenders, and leave to the federal courts those who by reason of power and influence, have been able to escape the State tribunals. State and county officers have an idea it is not their business to enforce the provisions of the Volstead Act, all of which is a grave mistake."

"There has been considerable talk," he added, "about a light wine and beer amendment, but that was nonsense, as the Volstead Act is here to stay."

Two Rum Schooners Released

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The British rum-carrying schooners Buena and M. M. Gardner, seized outside the three-mile limit off the Jersey coast by dry navy craft last month, were ordered released today by the Treasury Department.

Local customs officials said it had been proved that the schooners had not established contact with the shore, either through their crews or boats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Release of all foreign vessels seized outside the three-mile limit, with liquor aboard, where there is no evidence of communication with the shore by means of the vessel's own boats, was ordered today by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dry Rule Forces Ship Transfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Shipping Board yesterday granted permission to the United American Line (the Harriman line) to transfer the registry of the steamships Reliance and Resolute from the American flag to the Panama flag.

While the basis of the request was not made public, it was said unofficially at the Shipping Board that the reason assigned was the recent Daugherty ruling against the sale of liquor on vessels flying the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Poindexter Defeated

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—Washington voters in Tuesday's general election chose a Democrat, C. C. Dill, to fill the seat of Miles Poindexter, Republican, in the United States Senate, returned the five Republican incumbent Representatives of Congress, repealed by an overwhelming majority a poll tax measure and voted down by large majorities five other initiative and referendum measures.

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MORE WOMEN WORK FOR LIVING THAN CENSUS FIGURES DISCLOSE

Palpable Errors Detected by Labor Department May Lead to Changes Next Time in Method of Enumeration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A situation which may result in changing the methods of enumerating women by the census has been uncovered by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. In an official report which is being issued, the women's bureau points out that the total of bread-winning women is in excess of the census figures, and that important data vitally affecting the economic status of women workers has been collected by the census and buried in Government archives.

Simultaneously, the General Federation of Women's Clubs is initiating a movement of protest in every State in the Union, claiming that the census not only under-estimates the number of women workers, but that it is at fault in listing housewives as "unemployed."

The report of the women's bureau is based on a survey which it has made in Passaic, N. J., in which it has listed 9769 women and girls as bread-winners, a number more than 2000 in excess of that given by the 1920 census. The difference in figures is due to the fact that the census lists as bread-winners only those women whose method of earning is their main source of income, while the bureau took the women who are employed in gainful occupations, such as renting rooms or caring for boarders in their own homes. Applying a similar method to the entire country would considerably raise the 1920 census figures of 8,549,511 women bread-winners, or one-fifth of the total woman population of the nation.

Reveals Amazing Conditions

The data which the women's bureau has secured relating to these women workers reveals some amazing conditions. The statistics are giving pensions to widowed mothers to enable them to stay at home with their children, but in Passaic, hundreds of mothers are going to work each day, leaving at home children under 5, in the care of older children, or to the kindly but intermittent offices of neighbors. The figures are based on the assumption of family needs, but in Passaic, hundreds of women, paid on the basis of their own individual

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN COUNTRY DENIED

American Federation, After Survey, Classes Mellon Contention as "Low Wage Propaganda"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In view of the official opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the importance of a modification of present immigration laws to give every possible assistance in ridding Mississippi of this undesirable class of citizens, he said that hereafter these outlaws need expect no mercy at his hands as the maximum punishment would be meted out, except in rare cases where there may be extenuating circumstances. "The time has come," he said, "when the State courts must take charge of the little fellows, the ordinary offenders, and leave to the federal courts those who by reason of power and influence, have been able to escape the State tribunals. State and county officers have an idea it is not their business to enforce the provisions of the Volstead Act, all of which is a grave mistake."

"There has been considerable talk," he added, "about a light wine and beer amendment, but that was nonsense, as the Volstead Act is here to stay."

Two Rum Schooners Released

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The British rum-carrying schooners Buena and M. M. Gardner, seized outside the three-mile limit off the Jersey coast by dry navy craft last month, were ordered released today by the Treasury Department.

Local customs officials said it had been proved that the schooners had not established contact with the shore, either through their crews or boats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Release of all foreign vessels seized outside the three-mile limit, with liquor aboard, where there is no evidence of communication with the shore by means of the vessel's own boats, was ordered today by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dry Rule Forces Ship Transfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Shipping Board yesterday granted permission to the United American Line (the Harriman line) to transfer the registry of the steamships Reliance and Resolute from the American flag to the Panama flag.

While the basis of the request was not made public, it was said unofficially at the Shipping Board that the reason assigned was the recent Daugherty ruling against the sale of liquor on vessels flying the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Poindexter Defeated

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—Washington voters in Tuesday's general election chose a Democrat, C. C. Dill, to fill the seat of Miles Poindexter, Republican, in the United States Senate, returned the five Republican incumbent Representatives of Congress, repealed by an overwhelming majority a poll tax measure and voted down by large majorities five other initiative and referendum measures.

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ST. LOUIS IS RAISING \$150,000 SCOUT FUND

Week's Drive Conducted Entirely by "40-and-8" Veterans—Three-Year Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10 (Special).—The Forty and Eight, an organization within the American Legion keenly appreciative of the important work that the Boy Scouts of America are doing to mold the character of the Nation's future citizenry in a non-military organization, is sponsoring a fund drive for the Scout activities in St. Louis during the next three years.

The campaign has been under way all this week, with most encouraging results. Sponsored by an organization whose pictures name intrinsically the interest even of one ignorant of its significance, there has been a response which assures the success of the undertaking. The fund raised will be devoted to the carrying out of an extension program carefully mapped out even before the appeal for an adequate budget to translate it into action was broadcast, or the first Forty and Eight man set forth with his pledge cards.

For the benefit of any unaware of the meaning of that veterans organization's name, let it be said that it harks back to those diminutive French boys often used to transport troops during the World War, and which haunted the Legion's memory. "Forty and Eight" is a military term, and its capacity "not always heeded in the exigencies of a military campaign."

Attractive publicity matter, posted in the most conspicuous places, paved the way for the start of the week's campaign. Little stress was laid upon the drive itself, but in what could be done if the community purse was opened cheerfully, and coins of good size allowed to trickle into the Scout treasury. For instance, St. Louis folk were told: "In St. Louis now, there are 2300 Boy Scouts. Some \$32,000 more want to be!"

And with a generous outline of Scout pleasures and duties, opportunities and aspirations, set before them without waste of words, few to whom came the appeal turned a deaf ear to it. That the quota of \$150,000 has been exceeded seems a certainty, although the drive does not end until tomorrow night.

Perhaps one reason for the good showing made without the usual paraphernalia of the overworked campaigning methods—or the need of them in this instance—is the fact that the basis for the appeal for funds was sincerity, and the Scout movement's case was presented simply but forcefully. The appeal was for the Scout movement as a whole. There indeed the summing up of the case for the Boy Scouts of St. Louis:

1. The Boy Scout Movement is a program of character building, citizenship development and purposeful leisure time activities for boys.

2. It is educational as well as recreational.

3. It develops self-reliance, physical fitness, mental alertness, and moral courage.

4. It trains a lad to accept responsibility not only for an assigned task, but for the unexpected emergency.

5. It fosters a process of making reformatory progress of making real men out of real boys by a real program which works.

Not less easy of understanding the impulsion to a program of city-wide extension:

1. Scouting directs the gang tendencies into socially productive channels.

2. Scouting values deeds above words. It builds character through habit and citizenship through service.

3. Boys love action and doing. What they do builds their habits and their lives.

4. Scouting provides adult comradeship in the plastic years from whence crime and religion all recruit their largest numbers.

5. Scouting arouses thought beyond the immediate. (The blind alley job often turns his place in life.)

What Scout Fund Will Do

And even more direct the statement of what the money citizens contribute for the Scout cause will help to do:

Ten per cent of its population are boys.

The average American boy has 3000 hours of leisure time to spend annually, away from the leadership of home, church or school.

That leisure time must be purposefully filled. Vocational training is a big part of the Boy Scout program.

Scouting provides opportunities for original public service which rules in a higher conception of citizenship and patriotism.

The Boy Scout program trains a boy in character, citizenship, trustworthiness, courteous, thrifty, loyal, kind, brave, helpful, obedient, clean, friendly, cheerful, and reverent.

The summarization:

Scouting is essentially democratic not only because of its wide appeal and its lack of class distinctions, but because also it aims to develop the individual.

In scouting there are no lookers. Everybody is in the game, each with a job to do, and each with a responsibility to the group.

Character training, citizenship making are not accidental or extraneous in scouting. They are vital, pervasive. Every point in the program, every Scout activity, is selected, not only because these things are fun in themselves—and what boy doesn't love hiking, camping, swimming, building things, tracking, trailing, delving into woodland lore—but because they contribute directly to character formation and help to build up a loyal, clean, responsible citizenship.

All these things were determined upon by the leaders of scouting in its early stages, and they have never swerved from the goal since.

HOLIDAY AT STATE HOUSE

Although Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, announced that the authority rested with the Legislature to declare a holiday on Armistice Day, the Massachusetts State House will be closed tomorrow.

The Governor asked that the day be appropriately observed. All other business will continue as usual except that of the State.

NEW YORK STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Standard Oil Company of New York at a meeting today took the necessary action to convert the surplus of the company in the amount of \$150,000,000 into capital bonds and issue the same pro rata to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 1.

This will give each stockholder additional stock in the amount of 200 per cent of his holdings on that date. The new shares are to be of the par value of \$25 each and stockholders holding certificates of the par of \$100 each will be required to surrender them to be exchanged for new certificates.

It was also decided that no certificates should be issued for fractional shares.

Many Are Idle in Seattle

Seattle, Wash.—"There will be no

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE FIGHTS CHILD LABOR

Calls for Enactment of Adequate Federal Law to Prevent It—Other Action Taken

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The National Consumers League in convention today pledged itself to work for the McCormick bill for a federal child labor law, approved the Dyer anti-laboring bill, and re-approved the Rogers bill to prevent misbranding of products.

The delegates also offered the machinery of the organization for the dissemination of facts uncovered in the course of the United States Public Health Service investigation of potteries, and decided to make an investigation of their own of dry-cleaning establishments. Reappointment of Jesse Adkins as chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission of the District of Columbia was urged.

The passage of these resolutions, which took place in executive session, was followed by an open conference in which it was announced that a number of national organizations of women will join with the National Consumers League in working for the passage of two specific state equalization bills, as a more satisfactory method of obtaining legislative equality of women than the "blanket bill" proposed by the National Woman's party.

One of these bills embodies the equal guardianship of children and the equal right of both parents to the earnings of their children, approximating the laws of Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Washington. The other secures a wife's right to her own earnings; similar to the laws of Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Bills Are Carefully Drawn

The bills have been carefully drawn by a group of lawyers and they were presented by a woman lawyer, Mrs. Alice Baldridge of New York City. The value of such laws was pointed out by Miss Kathryn Sellers, judge of the children's court, District of Columbia.

A blanket amendment for legislative equality of women was characterized this afternoon by Dean Achson of Washington as a "buzz saw thrown into the law." Mr. Achson declared that a "blanket amendment" would "do all of the things it should not do and go none of the things which it should do." Such an amendment, he said, would not affect three-fourths of the existing inequalities of women before the law, but it would threaten the protective legislation already obtained for women.

Mr. Achson was the first speaker at a conference presided over by Mrs. Charles H. Sablin of New York City, and at which a number of speakers described what they termed "the dangers from the blanket amendment."

Mrs. Frances Perkins of New York spoke on what the women in the home would lose under the law. The present situation, she declared, is much to be preferred to an amendment which threatens to make a wife equally liable for her husband's debts and equally liable for support of the home.

Loss of Safeguards Possible

The possible loss of protective laws for women in industry was discussed by Miss Tillie Butler of Washington, representative of the mercantile employees in the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Conference. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, executive secretary of the National League of Women Voters, speaking in favor of separate equalization bills, said, "It is a significant fact that the 8,500,000 women in industry, the ones who would be most directly affected, are through their organizations, strenuously opposing 'blanket' legislation."

"It is these women who would pay for it, not the successful professional woman, the highly paid office manager, the exceptional secretary, but the woman in never-too-well-paid industry."

The final appeal in behalf of work for specific equalization bills, state by state, was made by Mrs. J. Borden Harrington, who also asked for funds to carry on the league's work.

The convention will close with a banquet this evening, at which the proposed federal child labor law will be discussed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the Consumers' League; Edward P. Costigan of the United States Tariff Commission; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee, and Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, in charge of women's organization for the National Democratic Committee.

STATE LEGISLATORS DISCUSS TAX LIMITS

The question of placing by legislative enactment a tax limit which any city or town may be allowed to fix came in for serious consideration today at a hearing before the special Commission of Municipal Expenditures and Taxation at the Massachusetts State House.

Suggestion that such a policy might be advisable as a means of curbing expenditures was made by Martin Lonsamer, Representative from Boston and a member of the Committee. In answer to the proposal, the City Treasurer of Lynn said that "after all, the tax rate represents only those expenditures which the people, rightly or wrongly, want to make. They bring pressure to bear upon their officials and the latter are forced to yield."

COAL TAX TEST CASE NEAR

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is closing up his preparation of the case to be opened in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday to test the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania tax on tonnage of anthracite coal mined in that State. New York and other New England states will join with Massachusetts in testing the case.

WOMEN TEACHERS CONSIDER ELECTION RESULT A VICTORY

Confident that they won a legal as well as a moral victory at the polls last Tuesday, when they obtained a majority vote in behalf of "equal pay for equal work" for the teachers of Boston, a committee of the Boston High School Women Teachers' Association, of which Miss Helen M. Keefe is president, will meet this afternoon to answer the contention of the Boston School Men's Economic Association, William L. Anderson, president, that the women were successful in only two wards, the law calling for a majority vote in each ward rather than a majority vote in the city as a whole.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, said that the view of the women teachers probably is correct. In the absence of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, his office has declined to express an opinion in the matter.

The Boston School Committee claims that its action regarding salaries cannot be "directed" or "influenced" by anyone, it having supreme authority.

Tuesday's vote on the question was taken simply to obtain an expression of public opinion as a guide for legislators on a question that is not now before them. It is expected that a bill will be introduced for early action in the session of the Legislature beginning in January.

More Than Fifty Planes Take Part

Aviation Meet Opens as Dingible D-3 Arrives

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—More than 50 planes are to take part in the aviation meet which opened here this afternoon shortly after the United States Army dirigible D-3, the largest lighter-than-air airplane in the country, arrived in this city. The great aircraft came from Mineola, N. Y. After making a leisurely circuit over the city the dirigible landed at the Brainard aviation field, where the events are to be held.

Some of the aviators here to participate in the many events of the meet were in the air when the D-3 was sighted through the haze and they formed an aerial reception committee for Captain Kepner and his crew of six, who directed the big air craft on its flight from Maryland and Mineola.

Scores of Trinity College students, directed by President Remsen B. Ogilby, assisted in making the ship fast. The arrangements at the field were regarded by army officers as excellent. At noon there were about 50 planes of all types on the field. Many of these arrived last night, but more than a score dropped in this morning, coming from all points of the compass, some from Massachusetts and others from New York and New Jersey.

The air meet will be the greatest aeronautical event of the year in the eastern states. Porter Adams, vice-president of the National Aeronautical Association and other officials from New York and Washington are officially in charge. The meet is conducted under the auspices of the city of Hartford, with Hiram Percy Maxim as chairman of the city air commission.

Thirty silver loving cups, valued at over \$6000, are offered as prizes. General Patrick, commander of the army air service, is expected Saturday. More than 30 Government planes have entered the meet for speed and altitude tests. Lient. R. C. Moffett, winner of the Charles C. Hamilton memorial trophy last year for the New England speed record, was among the arrivals yesterday.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A postal airplane, carrying 400 pounds of mail for Hartford, Conn., which was shipped by train from Chicago last night and transferred to the air service at Cleveland at 7:32 a. m. today, arrived at Curtis Field, Long Island, at 11:28 a. m. Two minutes later another machine and another pilot, with the mail cargo, plus 39 additional pounds of matter from New York City, were on their way to Hartford.

FURTHER GERMAN INFLATION

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Reduction in the income tax rate by 25 per cent, effective in January, 1923, reflects further inflation.

MAINE ISSUES LOAN

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The City of Mainz has issued, with the assistance of Syer, Millson and Mendelsohn banks, a 7 per cent loan redeemable in 1924 at 102.

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRESS IS SEEN

Superintendents of Schools of New England Hold First Conference Session

Great progress in teacher training throughout the United States was reported by Wallace E. Mason, director of the State Normal School at Keene, N. H., in an address today before the joint conference of the New England Superintendents Association, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association, the American Institute of Instruction and the New England Teacher Training Association. The topic this morning was "Producing the Teachers Needed," the underlying object of the conference being to promote the movement for a trained teacher for every New England school.

W. E. Russell, principal of the Western State Normal School at Gosham, Me., gave particular attention to the situation in northern New England, finding encouragement in the fact that while much remains to be done, considerable has already been realized, with an aroused interest and deeper appreciation of the work both on the part of the teacher and the public. Recent progress in Connecticut was spoken of by Marcus White, principal of the State Normal School at New Britain, Conn.

Roy L. Smith, principal of the state normal school at North Adams, Mass., predicted a sphere of growing usefulness for the summer school for teachers, basing this upon the records of the last few years. Teachers, he found, are reaching out for the summer courses, both because of the opportunity for professional advancement and the stimulation they bring to the already skilled teacher in helping her to a clear insight of the newest and most approved educational methods and ideals.

Attention was given also to the child. J. Mace Andrews of the Boston Normal School, spoke on the importance of studying the mental activities of the child. He considered it of importance that the child should be led to expect and enabled to achieve success. He should be encouraged, stating that the "habit" of failure, brought on by nagging, fault-finding, tasks that are too difficult, lead downward and if not corrected may end in almost any extreme. The child should be trained to effective action in face of difficulty. The child has many problems which the adult is likely not to realize, he said. It is the business of the adult to remember this and be constructively sympathetic with the child, helping him to face and conquer them.

One of the chief of these, he said, was that of social adjustment, or the ability to get along with one's fellows. The success of the individual depends upon it, he said. The so-called "sensitive" child should be strengthened to meet criticism, instead of shrinking into himself. It is well for the child to dream, said Mr. Andrews, if he dreams practically, that is if he is enabled to outline the dream in the world about him.

Andrew W. Edson, recently associated superintendent of schools in New York City, spoke for the exceptional child, whether he is above or below the standard that has been set as normal for the masses. Every child is entitled to all the education he is capable of receiving, Mr. Edson contended. Those under the normal should not be placed in a hopper with the others, but given an education adapted to his powers, whatever they might be. The objection is often raised that it costs too much. He said that while it will cost more than traditional education, yet it must be done. There must be small classes, exceptional teachers, and special equipment. The children must be taught to be self-respecting and self-supporting, else they would become a drag on family or State.

INGERSOLL REND NEW STOCK

Ingersoll Rand Company stockholders at a special meeting ratified the proposed increase in common stock to \$30,000,000 from \$15,000,000. Since there is \$3,000,000 outstanding, the total capital will be increased to \$33,000,000 from \$20,000,000. It is planned that this increase will be a stock dividend of 100 per cent on the common stock which will be payable sometime before the end of the year.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The City of Mainz has issued, with the assistance of Syer, Millson and Mendelsohn banks, a 7 per cent loan redeemable in 1924 at 102.

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CLEVELAND 410 Euclid Ave.
KANSAS CITY Grand Ave. at 11th St.
MILWAUKEE 2-17 Grand Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS 423 S. Main St.
NEW YORK CITY 1266 Broadway at 53rd St.
16 Center Square at 5th St.
OMAHA Cor. 15th & Douglas St.
PHILADELPHIA 1204 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH 400-411 Wood St.
PROVIDENCE Westminster & Baby Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO Grand Ave. at 11th St.
ST. LOUIS Cor. 6th & Locust Sts.
SEATTLE 2nd Ave. & University Sts.

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS

TANGIER HARBOR QUESTION DEFERRED

French Act of Consenting to Postponement Regarded as Graceful

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Much satisfaction is expressed here over the decision (attributed to the Sultan of Morocco but in reality that of the French Government) to postpone the adjudication of tenders for the construction of Tangier harbor until after the settlement of the Near East question. French determination to settle this matter before the Tangier status had been definitely decided had aroused considerable opposition, not only in British commercial circles but in Spanish circles and elsewhere.

Those interested in the question regarded the postponement as a graceful act on the part of the French Government, and as indicating France's real desire to meet the claims of other countries for a redistribution of the confiscated German and Austrian shares in an international company for Tangier's development. Latterly,

It has contrived these shares' itself. It has thereby gained a preponderance in the world, which it formerly it has been on terms of equality with the other nations concerned.

When the Tangier question will finally be settled is still a matter for speculation, but that France has now modified its hitherto intransigent attitude is taken in diplomatic circles as a sign that France will co-operate with the new British Germany in a way it would not co-operate with the old. This is regarded as indicating that a more hopeful day is now dawning for the settlement of other difficult questions outstanding between the two nations.

The international company for the development of the Tangier harbor mentioned above was a pre-war organization, the chief shareholders being France with a 30 per cent interest, England, Spain and Germany, 20 per cent each; Australia, 3 per cent, and other nations 7 per cent.

After the outbreak of the war, the shares held by Germany and Austria were taken over by the Sultan of Morocco, eventually, however, finding their way into the hands of the French Government, the interest of which country then became 53 per cent, which naturally gave the republic the controlling interest.

General dissatisfaction was felt by the nations interested in the enterprise at this state of affairs, eventually in Great Britain challenging the validity of the concession. It was decided to refer the matter to adjudication, and it is this adjudication which the French Government has agreed to postpone until the settlement of the Near East imbroglio.

LEAGUE TO STUDY NARCOTICS' SEIZURE

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Nov. 10.—The League of Nations has just sent to the member states an invitation to communicate to it information concerning seizures of narcotics effected by customs officials and police. The Dutch Government formerly charged with the execution of The Hague Convention on the subject will communicate the invitation to non-members, such as the United States, Germany and Mexico.

The League's opium committee believes an exchange of this information will lay bare the means employed in illegal traffic.

Good for Many

More Dances

Dancing is hard on white and light-colored silk or satin slippers. Soiled! and their beauty is gone. Carone's Cleaning Fluid

Carbona Cleaning Fluid
will remove the soil
and clean the slipper

Cannot Burn or Explode

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Remember the date.

Stoddard & Goodsell
Wholesale Confectionery

MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS EMPHASIZED

President and Secretary Denby
Present Arguments for Amer-
ican Carriers

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—President Harding assured members of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in a letter read at their annual dinner last night, that the up-building of an efficient merchant marine is one of the Administration's chief ambitions. He wrote:

No one purpose more enthusiastically exacts the attention of the present Administration at Washington than that of turning our vast assets in ships into a live and efficient merchant marine. Every day adds to the conviction that the upbuilding of our merchant marine is of first importance in assuring our national defense and of incalculable importance in maintaining America's fitting place in the commerce of the world.

Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, one of the speakers, pictured what the foreigner must think when American manufactures reached him always in foreign ships. He said:

He must feel a natural sense of poverty or shortsightedness of this great Republic when it cannot afford to send its goods to the markets except

He carried the diners back to the days of the famous Yankee clipper ships with their spread of canvas, and added:

We meet the world in competition then and we carried our share of the world's goods. We are the most inventive Nation in the world and it cannot be denied that there is shame in the thought that we permit our foreign trade to languish because we put forth no effort to furnish it with ships for its carrying.

GASOLINE TAX NOT ENOUGH
CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—Fletcher Hale, chairman of the State Tax Commission, announced tonight that a proposed tax on gasoline in New Hampshire would yield \$350,000 and would not provide for an increase in road maintenance money if the present automobile registration fees are reduced.

ay
dles be used not alone for deco-

in size and selection of color to meet every requirement, or if one is wanted—special designs can be made.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*, or answer a *Monitor* advertisement—please mention *The Monitor*.

APPRENTICESHIP NEEDS ARE URGED

Pennsylvania Commissioner of Labor Advocates Inauguration of "Open Door Policy"

"An open door policy" of apprenticeship was advocated by Dr. Clifford B. Connelley, Pennsylvania Commissioner of Labor and Industry, in an address before the New England Foundryman's Association, at the Exchange Club in Boston Wednesday night.

Apprenticeship to train "workers" instead of "leaders," child labor legislation that is constructive instead of prohibitive, and apprenticeship that is made attractive by the industry, with the abolition of the old system of indenture "which still carries with it some of the objectionable features of slavery," were the outstanding points in Commissioner Connelley's appeal.

"It should not be necessary in this day to bind down the apprentices to an ironclad contract," said the Pennsylvania Labor Commissioner. "We ought to begin to recognize there is a responsibility upon industry with the aid of the schools and the State to make industry attractive to the learner, rather than a dull routine which he must follow before he can join the privileged class of journeymen."

"A thorough apprenticeship training pays well. It is good business, not only for the worker but for the employer as well." And turning to some of the consequences of indifference to this question, the commissioner added: "The employer who feels that he cannot afford to train apprentices in an adequate way, pays the price in unutilized overhead, such as labor turnover, poor craftsmanship, low production, wasted stock, spoiled work, and damaged equipment."

"The present greatest need in industry of every kind is a trained worker rather than a trained leader," Commissioner Connelley emphasized. "It is true that we have elementary technical schools and technical high schools, but these have not contributed much in the way of real apprenticeship. They point the students toward engineering courses of a university or similar higher institutions of learning, and this explains the flood of engineers we have today."

Student apathy in the industrial shops likewise are trained to fill positions of leadership, such as foreman, superintendent or executive in industry, instead of offering advantages that would appeal to the average boy of mechanical inclination, such as good wages, constructive work, and opportunities of service," declared the commissioner.

Dr. Connelley deplored the trend in the educational field toward discouragement of vocational education, and the substitution of classical education in its place.

"When one considers that 95 per cent of all the people of the United States work with their hands, and must continue to do so if industry is to hold its own, it is unthinkable that men of intelligence will try to offset industrial education."

ART

Etchings by Heil, Paintings by Coe

At the gallery of Doll & Richards, 78 Newbury Street, are being shown etchings by Charles Emil Heil, paintings by Theodore D. Coe, and portrait drawings by Kiebler Hall.

Mr. Heil's work has been known long and favorably in Boston—where he worked for many years before taking up his present residence in New York—because of the delicacy and humor of his water-color drawings of birds, with occasional excursions into circus land and into the woods in winter. He carries over into etching all the accuracy of line and the sensitive feeling for modeling in light and shade that distinguished his previous work. Note in "Young Blue Jay" how firmly are depicted form, action and texture through sheer good drawing; how fluffy are the feathers, how skillfully is variety of color connoted.

In "Circus Tent" there is a soft brilliancy of sunlight and shadow, with a man carrying a horse as the center of interest among the picturesque impedimenta of a traveling show. In "Elephant" there is a satisfactory connotation of the weight of the animal and of his undulating movements. In "Two Soldiers" one may note how far the drawing can go toward individualizing two figures that at first glance might be two of a million similar figures, but are seen to be unique by Mr. Heil. The main interest of the show is in Mr. Heil's bird studies, which are as daintily etched in his new medium as ever they were in color.

Theodore D. Coe has avoided the familiar stamping grounds of painters in the northeastern United States and has gone to Florida and North Carolina for his subjects. He uses color in a high key, but somehow one does not feel that his dazzling sunny pictures of semitropical Florida fields in spring are overdone. Certainly his "Royal Gorge, North Carolina," though it is as kaleidoscopic in hue as an old-time patchwork quilt made of colored silks, is convincing to those who have watched sunsets in the Berkshires and the Catskills. Mr. Coe knows how to get a vibrant tone by juxtaposing two or more strokes of pure color, and setting them to play on each other. His pictures are gay, decorative, altogether artistic.

Kiebler Hall's charcoal portraits prove him to be resourceful in his methods, for he is not content with two or three recipe ways of doing things. Rather is there evidence of a search for the individual treatment of each of his heads. Few succeed so well in this medium in getting the illusion of skin texture and tone as Mr. Hall. He is sparing in his use of pure high lights, and thus they are the more brilliant when he uses them. There is something restful, too, in the way he softens the edges of his light

planes getting nearer to human visual effect than he could by using sharp focus effects.

Paintings by Dr. Denham Ross are to be shown at the Guild of Boston beginning next Monday. Clifford W. Ashley's exhibition in this gallery ends tomorrow.

Paintings by Arthur P. Spear are to be shown at the Guild of Boston Artists for a fortnight beginning Monday.

BOY EMIGRANTS ARE 'MAKING GOOD'

Great Britain Reports Success of Its Plan Is Encouraging

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Oct. 6.—Progress is being made with various proposals for settling British boys across the seas. Under the plan of the South Australian Government, 200 boys who went out in June have been placed satisfactorily throughout the State. The Commissioner of Crown Lands is acting as the Government's guardian of the lads, and is of the opinion that the project will achieve permanent success. Many employers had personal interviews with the lads before taking them into employment, and arrangements made in advance worked smoothly and efficiently.

The lads have created a favorable impression on all sides, and give promise of developing into useful and valuable citizens. Many letters have been received from both employers and boys expressing satisfaction with the results in their own cases. Each boy who writes receives a personal reply from the state immigration officer, filled with sound advice and encouragement. A typical letter from one of the boys imparts the information that he is "in a second home, as it were; very comfortable and everything I could wish for." Another says he is "getting on fine; already learned to ride and drive, and can milk." From the employers come such letters as "Well satisfied. Keen lad, anxious to make good. Very well behaved and should make progress. Will take every care of him."

Emigration to Western Australia is managed somewhat differently. The Fairbridge Farm School in that State receives child immigrants and gives them a farming education, after which they enter the agricultural industry with a good foundational training to start with. The Farm School was established in 1909 by Kingsley Fairbridge, a Rhodesian Rhodes scholar, with the help of the Child Emigration Society. After serving their apprenticeship in a suitable and happy environment, the boys are accepted eagerly as farm workers. Though the school is only 13 years old, some of its first scholars already possess their own farms and are carving out permanent homes for themselves in the agricultural area of the State.

The success of such plans as these, which take the emigrant young and fit him for the changed circumstances in advance, is vouched for also by the Supervisor for Juvenile Immigration for Canada.

ONE RHODE ISLAND WOMAN IS ELECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 (Special)—The first woman member of the Rhode Island General Assembly will be Mrs. Isabel Ahearn O'Neill, elected on the Democratic ticket in a Providence Assembly district. Mrs. O'Neill is a teacher of physical training. She is a member of the United League of Women Voters. She was elected on a platform pledged to constructive legislation and the repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters.

Two other women in the state election were defeated decisively. They were Mrs. Susan Sharp Adams, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State and Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo, Independent candidate for Senator from the town of Barrington. Mrs. Adams championed the plank in the Democratic state convention but her defeat is attributed not so much to her insistence on prohibition enforcement legislation as to the personality of her opponent, J. Fred Parker, Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR RED CROSS DRIVE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Harding, in a proclamation issued today calling attention to the annual membership roll call of the American Red Cross, which begins tomorrow, declared "there are peculiarly urgent reasons to appeal this year in behalf of greater generosity than has been necessary in some other times."

Notable among those reasons the President mentions the situation in the Near East where he asserts millions of people must look to more favored national communities such as the United States for the means of human existence. He bespeaks the aid of the American people for the Red Cross as one of the chief relief agencies and the co-operation of Americans in support of all the organizations at work in that portion of the world.

RICH DISCOVERIES IN NATAL. DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—A prospector who has been prospecting for the past three years in the Newcastle area, recently opened up a 12-foot seam of coal, the lower six feet giving 23 million of crude oil per ton. He has now discovered a seam of coking coal on the same property of exceptionally fine quality, equal, according to expert opinion, to the best coke now being produced in South Africa.

BRIDGE FOR SUCHIATE RIVER. GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Nov. 10.—Within a short time, it will be possible to travel by rail from Salvador to the United States. Steel for a giant bridge over the Suchiate River, to link Guatemala and Mexico by rail, has been ordered in the United States by the Mexican Government. Ultimately, this will be a link in the projected railway to connect North and South America.

Viscount Grey Destined to Play Great Part in Affairs of World

Eminent British Statesman Has Always Despised the Vulgar Strivings of Party

By H. F. SPENDER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Viscount Grey has always been reported as a man without passion or personal ambition, one of those rare individuals who engage in politics, and yet keep themselves free from the dust of the arena with a serene outlook, which despises the vulgar strivings of party. Few living statesmen have had such eulogies written about them. A halo of admiration and respect surrounds him. He has been likened to the pale moon, "which looks down passionless, commiserating man, the passion-curst." He is regarded as the perfect knight without fear and without reproach.

Lord Grey deserves many of the compliments which have been paid to him, but he would be the first to smile at this picture of himself as the one honest man in a blatant land. It amuses him that he should be regarded as a sort of demi-god who watches the combat of mortals, serene and aloof. He secretly wonders what he has done to create the legend. He had a real ambition to make a career for himself, when he was appointed at the early age of 30 to be Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's last Administration. But he had a still deeper desire to serve his country than to make a name for himself, for that was inherent in him as a grandson of the author of the great Reform Act.

An Aristocratic Bearing

Although a certain austerity of manner and an aristocratic bearing again have given Lord Grey a reputation for being cold and aloof, he is in reality a man of very deep feeling. He realized with an intensity of anguish that can hardly be exaggerated the tragedy of the Great War. On that awful night of Aug. 4, 1914, Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, sat up waiting for the reply of Germany which brought the declaration of war. No one had worked for peace with greater fervor, using every appeal that could be made to Europe. When that night came which shattered his hopes, and the deep notes of Big Ben in its great reach rang a warning to towns over sleeping London, the man who was supposed to be so passionless was moved to tears.

Until the early dawn he waited and watched at his post in the Foreign Office, and as the street lamps in Whitehall went out one by one, they seemed to him symbolic of the extinction of all those ideals of peace and progress for which he had labored. "The lights of Europe are going out one by one," he said, as he sadly turned away.

Tragedy of War

The tragedy of the war was a personal grief to Lord Grey; he felt it so intensely that he was obliged to retire from the Foreign Office. He was subsequently made a peer, and took his seat on the Front Opposition Bench in the House of Lords. It was not until some time after peace had been restored that he took an active part in politics again, coming forward to stand by Mr. Asquith in the fight for Free Liberalism. The first of his public speeches was a moving appeal to that high standard of political life for which he has always striven. To him the coalition which then governed England was a corrupt bargain between politicians who had nothing in common but a desire to retain office. Denouncing the Government of Mr. Lloyd George, he demanded a return to those clear-cut divisions of opinion, which give every man the opportunity of standing honestly by his own convictions.

Lord Grey may have been right or wrong in his judgment of the Coalition which has now fallen; his action showed that he could never be false to his character as a plain, straightforward Englishman. No one who heard this speech could for an instant believe that Lord Grey was by nature cold and aloof.

Calm and Deliberate

His oratory is of a simple, earnest kind; the reasoning is close and persuasive, the language chosen with scholarly care as he proceeds, for his speeches are never written out beforehand. He jots down the chief points and elaborates them as he stands on his feet. There are no appeals to the gallery, no bombastic phrases, no fervent perorations. He speaks in that quiet conversational style which is in the best traditions of the House of Commons. His manner is rigid as if he were keeping a tight hold on himself, and it frequently betrays the warmth of his sentiment. His supporters sometimes wish that he were more of a partisan, for although he hits out at opinions which he dislikes he takes too decisive a line of his own to be altogether a party man.

Whatever he does, he does calmly and deliberately. As a young man he came under the influence of Jowett, the great Master of Balliol who molded the youth of so many of the public men of today. But Lord Grey had no brilliant academic career. Perhaps this saved him from being a prig, for he enjoyed himself at Oxford as other young men who do not have to work for their living. He excelled as a tennis player. At The Union, the University debating society, he won a reputation as a brilliant speaker, although his manner even in those days was grave and solemn beyond his years.

The owner of many acres, he would have been perfectly happy living a secluded life in the country. His love of nature is intense, he knows every bird in the countryside, and was one of the first to form a sanctuary for wild life on his own estate. Above all, he is devoted to the gentle sport. As a boy at Winchester College he would risk the wrath of his masters to steal away to the Itchen for a few minutes' fly fishing in the intervals of class work. This is the mark of the meditative mind, as Walton says, for the men who love fishing love

tranquillity and solitude. They have the "inward eye which is the bliss of solitude." They are the mystics. One of the most charming books in the English language is Lord Grey's book on fly fishing, which he wrote when he was still a young man. You



Caricature of Viscount Grey

must read this book if you want to understand the character of the man who is still destined to play a great part in the affairs of the world. It reveals the literary man and the artist, the lover of nature, and the philosopher, the best of companions and the truest of friends.

END PARTISANSHIP AT THREE-MILE LIMIT, PLEA OF DR. FAUNCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 (Special)—"Europe is like a picture puzzle, shaken to pieces, and you don't know how to put it together again," Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, yesterday told members of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon in his honor.

"The capitals are apparently at peace, but the inhabitants are starving by day and dancing by night. Europe has too much history behind it to rapidly get out of its dilemma. If America could only give something in the way of encouragement and to inspire faith in the tomorrow, there might be a way out. The League of Nations, which is trying hard to right conditions, may go to pieces, and it certainly will if America laughs and scoffs and shows a hostile attitude."

"The League never has been presented to America on its merits. We have our great problems and are not strong enough to permit Europe to rest her troubles on our shoulders, but

we can find a way to help Europeans. We should not get mired in the muck of politics. Whatever our opinions, we must stand together, or the collapse of the whole industrial system of the world may result. Let's call upon our leaders to let all partisanship end at the three-mile limit and work for the interests of America and the world."

RECENT ELECTION CALLED A REBUKE

Senator Walsh Says It Shows Widespread Discontent

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—Senator David I. Walsh, as chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, in a statement today said that the election on Tuesday was not so much a Democratic victory as a rebuke to "standpat and retroactive forces now in control of the national policy."

"I am inclined," he said, "to regard the result of Tuesday's election as somewhat in the nature of a passive political revolution. It indicates widespread dissatisfaction and discontent expressed by the electorate against the only agency in their government which they could protest—the present Administration."

"The people have emphatically rejected the promiscuous bestowal of subsidies and bounties through tariff protection to the few at the expense of the many; a post-bellum tax program which shifts tax burdens from big business to small business and from the wealthy to the impoverished. I hope, in view of the election, that the Democratic Party may become the militantly liberal party, so that we shall have a strong conservative and a strong liberal party rather than two parties which the people unfortunately are inclined to believe merely to have different degrees of conservatism. The absence of strong liberal leadership in the Democratic Party in some western states in the past has almost exterminated the party in those states."

STUDENTS TO HELP WORLD MOVEMENT

Students throughout the world never have been so eager to know the facts about fellow-students in other countries, or so keen to uphold their national reputation, said Charles D. Hurrey, traveling secretary of the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A., in addressing an assembly of students at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, yesterday.

Students are endeavoring to break down class distinctions by democratic conduct and the tendency to serve others is being practically expressed by the young aristocrats of Buenos Aires, who are raising \$8000 to support a school for wayward boys, showing an unselfish interest which at one time would not have been thought of. The students of Argentina, in striving to send \$40,000 to help starving students in other lands, are also manifesting international sympathy.

In reviewing conditions generally, Mr. Hurrey said there was a feeling of restlessness among many students of varying nationalities, in different parts of the world.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDS PROTECTION

Moderate Policy Was Favored, but Finding Is Discounted by a Minority Report

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—India since the armistice has been almost as prolific of commissions as the British Government was of committees during the war. It is but a proof that the mechanism of Government in India just as much as Europe is becoming steadily more complicated. One of the most important of these commissions—the fiscal commission appointed to make recommendations as to whether India should adhere as in the past to free trade or adopt protection—has just presented its report. That Indian sentiment for a generation at least has been overwhelmingly protectionist is common knowledge, but the value of the report is much discounted by the fact that after signing it unanimously in favor of moderate protection, a note of dissent was appended by the minority, comprising the President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, and four members, T. V. Sesthigiri Aiyar, G. D. Birla, T. Ramdas Dwarakadas, and Narotam Moravia. These after several weeks of cogitation in their note of dissent, declared that their recommendation in favor of protection has been hedged in by conditions and provisions which are calculated to impair its utility.

The majority, for whom Sir Montagu Webb of Narasim and Mr. Rhodes of Calcutta have acted as spokesmen, have indignantly pointed out that every line of the unanimous

report was carefully weighed by every member of the commission, including extreme free traders and extreme protectionists, and was then agreed to without protest from the minority. Mr. Dwarakadas has replied on behalf of the minority, whose note may really be termed a political manifesto.

The important point is that the whole commission has reported in favor of protection. Majority and minority only differ in the severity of its application.

The three main conditions to be satisfied in the case of an industry claiming protection are: (a) that the industry possesses natural advantages; (b) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or as rapidly as desirable; (c) that it will eventually be able to face world competition without protection.

The majority report is of opinion that export duties should only be imposed very sparingly, and not as part of a protective policy. The majority are very cautious in their references to the possibility of imperial preference. In most cases they held it would lead to economic loss, and that the prospects of profit from preferences granted to Indian exports are limited. Still the advantages of the policy are recognized. The majority believe that India will in the future adopt protection, and possibly of a very full blooded type seems reasonably certain.

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LEAGUE PRESIDENT HOPEFUL OF RESULTS OF ITS LABORS

Agustin Edwards Desires to See It Become Universal Institution—Paul Hymans Interviewed

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Agustin Edwards, president of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in Great Britain, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, spoke with enthusiasm about the achievements of this Assembly. He expressed the opinion that the economic demoralization, which, as acknowledged in the disarmament resolution, is at the bottom of both European distress and unrest, was not hopeless but might be expected to meet with decided relief if the efforts which the League of Nations is making are successful.

"The arrangements the League is making for the rehabilitation of Austria," he said, "will have far-reaching effects. Financiers for a long time have realized the possibilities of Austria but have been deterred by apprehensions that the country might become involved in some East European convulsion in the course of which it would be attacked and overrun.

Salvaging of Europe

"If the efforts at present made by the representatives of powers collaborating at Geneva are successful, it will put this uncertainty to rest and leave the field clear for the financial force to do their work of reconstruction.

"This operation may be likened to the filling-in of the bottom of an abyss which has opened out and can serve as a base upon which further work of the same sort may be done. In other words, the example and experience of the salvaging of Austria might bring about measures of a similar nature to save the situation in other European countries."

He expressed the desire to see the League become a universal institution. He believed this was the view of Latin-American nations. In this connection he said: "Time is a factor which will work on the side of progress. There are wounds in Europe which it will take time to heal, but they will be healed."

United States and the League

Having been asked what he thought of the United States' attitude toward the League, he said: "I think the League must wait until the United States can come in wholeheartedly, rather than have them hurriedly by a narrow and perhaps not thoroughly stable majority, dragging an unwilling and powerful minority after them. My hope and confident belief is that the notable achievements of the League of Nations, and particularly this Assembly, will show that firmly implanted, but requires attention and tending. It must be watered with public opinion in order to the doubts and fears expressed in the United States concerning the League are being dispelled. This demonstration, together with the really remarkable success in behalf of ideals for which the United States stands, will have, I hope, a good effect upon public sentiment."

He expressed high expectations concerning the Pan-American Congress at Santiago next March, which he described as "a movement older than the League of Nations, but dedicated to similar purposes in the Western Hemisphere." At the next session they would deal with many of the subjects taken up by this Assembly.

sembly. The League has offered its experts, and the objects and purpose pursued by both conferences are similar, and therefore their work is parallel.

Road to Disarmament

Paul Hymans, delegate of Belgium, stressed the need of "enlisting the youth of our countries" on the side of



Agustin Edwards

Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile, in Great Britain, Who Was President of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva

peace and law in an interview given The Christian Science Monitor. He said that it was to the youth that men must now turn because the youth of today would be the men of tomorrow. It was in them that efforts must be made to instill the true ideas of international democracy. "We cannot impose disarmament on them but we can point out the road toward it."

In elucidating this point he added that publicity and education of the idea of a patriotism which was not aggressive was needed today. M. Hymans feels that the Third Assembly has very definitely marked the stabilization of the League. It is now, he said, the youth who must

take up the burden tomorrow of carrying for the tree of international order and security planted by the men of today.

M. Hymans went on to say that the future would prove that the Third Assembly had accomplished a great deal.

Near East Tangle

Questioned as to why the League did not step in and settle the Near East tangle, M. Hymans said that it was not the League's business to do so until invited. A resolution had been passed by the Assembly permitting the League Council to go as far as it technically could. The League stood ready to tackle the matter when asked to do so as they were to at-

FREIGHT TERMINAL IN TROY DISCUSSED

Object Would Be to Facilitate Shipment of Goods From West Into All New England

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Preliminary investigation was begun yesterday by committees from the Boston and Troy chambers of commerce into the possibility of the establishment at Troy of a water and rail route terminal, which would facilitate shipments of goods from the west to the entire New England section. Tentative plans call for the erection of grain elevators and warehouses, making possible the transfer to New England railroads of freight eastbound over the New York State Barge Canal and expediting shipments from the west to every part of the northeastern section. With the Boston delegation were Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime board; Warren G. Terrey of the grain board; and Charles E. Spencer, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston.

Freight Tariffs Equalization

Urged at Hearing in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10.—Equalization of the all-rail freight rates from points in the Central Freight Association territory to points in the southeastern states, with that of the all-rail freight rate from New England

territory to places in the southeastern states, was the gist of the testimony offered here yesterday at the hearings on the southeastern rate case, being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

J. P. Haines of the Chicago Association of Commerce, representing more than 4000 shippers and receivers in the Central Freight Association territory, gave testimony urging a uniform through-rate for shippers in the Central Freight Association territory so that they may compete with those in the New England territory for southern trade. Mr. Haines said that it now cost \$2.30 1/2 to ship 100 pounds of freight first class from Chicago to Atlanta, Ga., while the eastern rate from New York to Atlanta for the same commodity is \$1.59 by rail and \$1.79 by water.

The uniform through rate is being opposed by Ohio River men who favor the present method of adding the rate from northern shipping points to Cincinnati, O., and the rate from Cincinnati to the southern destination. They claim that the proposed through rate would be discriminating to shippers on the "gateway," as it would bring the north and south closer together by reducing the freight rate.

STRAWBERRIES IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Ripe strawberries were picked in a Manitoba garden during the first week of November. Flowers in the garden were still in bloom, and not only large, luscious, red strawberries were gathered, but an abundance of smaller, green, ripening berries could be seen. The berries were picked at Mapleton, less than 25 miles north of Winnipeg.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN TURKEY AND FRANCE

Barrier Removed Between French Syria and Economic Hinterland to North—Popularity and Prestige Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In the midst of negotiations between Ankara and the Allies came the news that a customs agreement had been signed at Beirut between France, as mandatory for Syria, and the Nationalist Government of Turkey.

The agreement, the precise terms of which are not yet known, is the outcome of conversations which have been in progress throughout the summer. They have been pressed forward by France with a view to easing the situation created by the aggressive fiscal policy of the Turks, which has erected an almost impassable barrier between French Syria and its economic hinterland to the north.

These difficulties have been accentuated by the Ankara agreement of October, 1921, under which the Turks regained Cilicia. As a result, the great distributing center of Aleppo has been further deprived of ready access to Arabat Kilis and other important markets.

The port of Alexandretta has also suffered. The economic depression thus created has materially retarded the recovery of Syrian trade, and has made it imperative necessary for the French authorities to seek a way out.

Turkish Syrian Convention

The Ankara agreement itself provided for an eventual customs convention between Turkey and Syria, but the two countries meanwhile preserved their liberty of action. The Turks took full advantage of this arrangement. On occupying Cilicia in January, 1922, they at once set up a customs barrier with duties rising as high as 40 per cent. They also imposed a total prohibition, and in addition to the ad valorem tariff, there was a formidable list of specific duties. In these circumstances, there was some anxiety lest the trade formerly handled by Aleppo, the commercial capital of northern Syria, should take another direction and should be irretrievably lost. Apart from the purely economic aspect of the matter, the position of the French in Syria was not such that they could afford to acquiesce in yet another blow to their popularity and their prestige.

In the negotiations which ensued they found the Turks not unwilling to meet them halfway. They, on their part, disclaimed any desire for exclusive privileges. General Fretet, General Gouraud's Chief of Staff, declared that France sought no more than most-favored nation treatment. Whether this is, in fact, the case remains to be seen. The Ankara agreement, on which the customs convention is based, does not encourage excessive optimism.

Turkish Complaisance

Similarly, it has yet to be disclosed what consideration the Turks have received for their complaisance. It is, in any case, not without significance that the announcement of yet another Franco-Turkish understanding should coincide with a crisis in the relations between the Ankara Government and the Allies.

While France, as mandatory for Syria, is admittedly in an embarrassing position vis-à-vis her Turkish neighbors, her relations with them must be interpreted in the light of the understandings which accompanied the Ankara agreement. The agreement itself gives France no economic privileges. Nevertheless, it was not without reason that it was described at the time by a distinguished French publicist as "consecrating the economic and moral primacy of France in the East."

A supplementary letter from the Turkish Foreign Minister to Franklin Bouillon, the French agent, expressed the hope that French capitalists would be authorized to enter into economic and financial arrangements with the Ankara Government. The Minister declared that Turkey was prepared to examine with the utmost good will French applications for concessions for mines, railways, ports and rivers. As a concrete proof of his sincerity he offered to grant to a French group a concession for the iron, chrome and silver mines in the Haratch Valley.

Other concessions specified Two other important concessions were specified—one for the development of the Cilician cotton field and

the other for the Arghana Maden mines. The latter consist of a group of six copper mines in the Diarbekir district. Before the war they were worked on primitive lines, and the maximum annual output was only 1500 tons. They are, however, believed to be capable, with expert exploitation, of a much more considerable yield.

In addition to these concessions, the French appear to be interesting themselves in the mineral waters of Anatolia. In this connection, it is reported that a French technical mission, headed by M. Grandjean, professor at the Paris School of Mines, proceeded to Ankara in the spring under the auspices of the Nationalist Ministry of National Economy.

In view of the existing situation in Anatolia, the French have as yet had little opportunity of actively pressing the economic advantages they have secured. They have, however, staked out a formidable claim and are quietly consolidating the economic preponderance which their less discreet publicists frankly hailed as the fruit of the Ankara agreement.

FRENCH SEEK TRADE IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—More representatives of French commercial houses have been visiting Russia this fall than at any time since the war. Some have come to negotiate with the Government for concessions of various kinds, while others are here to buy or sell goods. The first concession to be granted a French company under the Soviet regime was that of the municipality of Moscow, by which deal a group of capitalists from Paris are given a 49-year lease upon certain city blocks. The buildings are to be improved by the French and subleased for business purposes, or as living quarters, the company paying the City Government each year a certain percentage of its income.

CONGREGATION TO CELEBRATE

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Women will become eligible to election as members of the board of trustees of the Rockdale Avenue Temple and a committee has been appointed to incorporate a provision of the French in the bylaws. The congregation will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary next year. It is the oldest Jewish organization of the kind west of the Atlantic seaboard.

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Barbarities of Turks

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Europe's leaders are unwilling to remove the Turks and give to the Greeks and Armenians their territory and release them from the Turkish yoke. What we call Constantinople, Smyrna, Adrianople, and Thrace are part of the country which the world knows was built up and inhabited by the Greek peoples.

There is where the root of the whole trouble in Europe lies today—the Greek and Turkish situation. As long as the Turk remains on Grecian territory, Europe will never have peace. Turkey as a nation has not the standard of living possessed by Christian nations today, and the poor Greeks have suffered under the Turkish yoke nearly 600 years. Unfortunately, during all these years no European nation has had heart or sympathy to go in and help them.

Even now, according to news reports, we read that M. Poincaré claims that he and other European leaders have already given away the Grecian territory and that their people must go under Turkish rule.

The world would like to have Premier Poincaré explain his deal whereby he gave over all these Christian people to slavery and slaughter by the Turks. I would like to ask Premier Poincaré and his friends where they would be today if it were not for the powerful army and navy of the United States and the tremendous resources of civilization which it leads and which came to the rescue at the time the Kaiser threatened to march through Paris. But for them surely nothing could have stopped the Kaiser from fulfilling his threat. Would there be any Paris today? To Paris might have come the same fate which has overtaken Smyrna. The selfish European leaders do not stop to think of that and are unable to realize what the Americans sacrificed in making the world better today.

God bless the Americans—our President, Mr. Harding; the United States Government, and the whole world that

they may join together in building strong walls against barbarian people and give freedom to all.

G. P. NICHOLS.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 21, 1922.

Armistice Day in England

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

While visiting in England I learned much to my surprise, that there Armistice Day was not celebrated as a holiday. I was informed that this day was considered sacred and therefore could not be celebrated with rejoicing for which purpose a holiday is usually given. Therefore, in accordance with the sentiment that is brought forth, the celebration is both brief and unique and is known as "The Two Minutes' Silence."

When the time came I was crossing St. Philip's churchyard in Birmingham. Promptly at two minutes of 12 bells rang throughout the city. Every person and all moving vehicles, lay instantly bereft of motion. The men had raised their hats and all stood with bowed heads. This was the great silence. It was wonderful to think of this large city as being perfectly still for two whole minutes. One could have heard a pin drop. It was even more wonderful to realize that these people were as one body glorifying God in silent prayer that righteousness had prevailed.

When the time came to a close many dropped to their knees sobbing; not only women and children, but men also. There was, however, no sense of excitement or hysteria. As I left the churchyard I heard an old man say, "But, the fight was not in vain and our boys have passed on to greater glory." To myself I said, "Amen."

It seemed to me quite proper that memory of that great struggle be kindled afresh, in this fitting way, in the thought of those who are coming up to carry on the good work, and long-suffering of those who went before them that they might be saved.

C. E. W.

SYMPHONY PLAYERS TO BECOME CITIZENS

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Fritz Reiner, who recently arrived from Hungary to become conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and his wife, Mrs. Berli Reiner, an accomplished singer, have applied at the office of the United States District Court for their first citizenship papers, thus definitely establishing their intention of becoming American citizens.

"I like the American Government, I like the American people, and I like the opportunity for work the America offers," Mr. Reiner explained. "That is why I wish to throw in my lot with Americans and become one of them. I have traveled some thousands of miles over the United States—from New York as far west as Kansas City—and have already grown fond of this fair land and its good people. Europe is troubled. In American conditions are much more favorable for the cultivation of the art of music, to which my life is devoted."

THANKSGIVING FIXINGS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—English shippers for American Thanksgiving tables and chestnuts for the turkey form a large part of the 920 tons of freight coming in on the Homeric, due today from Southampton.

RECOGNITION OF MEXICO ADVOCATED

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8 (Special)

—Bishop Adna W. Leonard of San Francisco, Cal., declared in an address to the Methodist Ministers Association that the time has come for the recognition of the Government of Mexico by the United States Government. Bishop Leonard told of having spent the past summer in Mexico.

"The United States can no longer hold herself free from international questions," he said. "There is no reason why the Government, under Gerson, should not be recognized as was the Government under Carranza."

MASONIC ARILUM DEDICATED

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—More than 1000 Knights Templar, representing commanderies from Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, O.; Covington, Newport and Lexington, Ky.; and Lawrenceburg, Aurora, and Brookville, Ind., participated in the dedication of the new arilum of Trinity Commandery, No. 44, in Norwood. Officers of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, headed by Oscar Schoedinger of Columbus, Grand Commander, took part in the ceremonies.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 10

THE Reichstag meets on Monday in special session to hear the report of the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, on his conversations with the Reparation Commission. It is almost needless to say that the country looks forward eagerly to the result of his endeavors to bring about stabilization of the mark and an improvement in the general financial situation.

Germany is turning inquiring eyes toward London and Paris to see the first signs which will enable it to judge the chances of the new Prime Minister in Downing Street and M. Poincaré getting together on a common policy with regard to reparations. There can be no doubt that Germany had come to look upon Mr. Lloyd George as in sympathy with its position. It did not look on him exactly as a "friend," for at this stage Germany believes it has no friends and what is equally obvious—thinks it does not want any, since it is not trying to make them. The attitude it took with regard to Mr. Lloyd George was rather one of common interest. England had made quite plain its belief that Germany could pay the reparation demanded, only at the expense of British trade and industry. Germany at once saw in Mr. Lloyd George a powerful instrument which could counter every French move to collect reparation. As I have said, it did not look on him as a friend of Germany, nor as a greater enemy of France than he was in the days when he stood shoulder to shoulder with M. Clemenceau in winning the war, but it saw him as a man who regarded the well-being of British trade and commerce as of paramount importance to any claim France could advance. That was why it regretted to see him go. That is why it hopes he will "come back."

With regard to Mr. Bonar Law, who has been asked to form a new British Ministry, Germany is not quite certain. It regards him as a friend of France. It knows his history well—his stand by France during the war. Until it can see what stand the new Government in England will take in connection with reparations, Germany

will say nothing, do as little as possible. It is watchfully waiting.

On the other hand, there are many foreign observers here who profess failure to see how Mr. Bonar Law or any other British Prime Minister can, in the face of British opinion, go contrary to the Lloyd George reparation policy. They argue from the basis of Reginald McKenna's theory that for Germany to pay would be to destroy English trade and manufacture. That being the case they see only a widening of the channel between England and France in the event the British cannot convince the French it is necessary for them to abandon a big slice of German reparations, which will be a hard thing to do unless they can offer some kind of compensation.

A proposal to raise fares on German railroads has been fathered in the Reichstag and is now receiving the consideration and study of political leaders. The amount of the raise has not been decided on, but the scheme, briefly, is to make foreigners pay more than Germans. Means are being considered to do this without violating the letter of Article 276 of the treaty of peace. One of the schemes proposed was that there should be separate coaches for foreigners. At this moment Article 276 is one of the most objectionable in the treaty to the Germans. They hold that foreigners are coming into this country, buying houses and movable property and profiting greatly at the expense of the Germans themselves. They assert that especially the Swiss, the Dutch and the Czechs who live near the frontier are making frequent excursions into Germany merely for the purpose of buying goods for personal consumption at lower prices than they could get in their own countries. The consequence has been a bitterness toward all foreigners. Some protests have been made officially, but without result. Discriminatory taxes have been imposed on foreigners and more are contemplated. Germany is making it known every day that she does not want foreigners here, and she is adopting what she regards as the easiest means of driving them away—making it more and more difficult for them to continue their residence here.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DOWN POWER RATES

OSAKA, Oct. 15.—Charges for electric power, extensively used by the factories of Japan, gradually are returning to the pre-war rates under pressure from the Government, which has power to regulate rates and also because of the decline in the price of coal, the amalgamation of various electric companies and the alteration from steam to water power for producing current. In Osaka, the chief industrial city, the rate for lighting has been reduced from 62 sen to 53 sen, and that for power from 8.5 sen to 7 sen.

Since 1887, when electric enterprises were started in Japan, more than 800 companies with a capital of more than 1,000,000,000 yen have been organized.

SHAKEUP ORDERED IN SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—William J. Love, vice-president and general manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, in addition to his other duties, soon will assume charge of the north Atlantic district in New York City, in place of A. F. Mack, resigned.

Mr. Love will make his headquarters in New York and will assume the active supervision of the operation of all the Shipping Board passenger vessels now operated in the north Atlantic service to South America, and the Pacific.

The change, described in the announcement as "important and sweeping," was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mack tendered on account of "pressing personal business."

RADIO FANS MAY GET PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrangements have been made to broadcast the address of President Harding from the Newark radio station next Friday night, if the President finds it possible to come here for the Madison Square mass meeting celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Merchants' Association.

A wire will be run from the speakers' stand to a central station and from there to Newark, where it will be sent out by radio.

Bouquinistes of Paris

Men of a Learned Profession Who, Though They Fail to Make Fortunes, Gain Visions of the Blue Bird

Old books to read!—
Ay, bring those books of wit
The braced-clasped, the vellum writ
Time-honoured tomes!

There are about 300 bouquinistes on the quays of the Seine, and these very likeable folk have, it has been estimated, about 300,000 books, magazines, and pamphlets for sale—everything from the complete works of Boileau to the last number of Les Annales or the Mercure de France. Having thus whetted your appetite for statistics, and to lead you further into the romance of the subject, it is said that more than 2,000,000 of these books and pamphlets are sold annually. So that he who is inclined to undervalue the second-hand bookseller and to think of him as a person more picturesque than useful, should pause before pronouncing a judgment. He stands before history.

The bouquinistes were in existence before 1820 and they were to be found on the Pont Neuf, in those days the haunt of ne'er-do-wells and loiterers. There is always excuse for idling by the side of a river, with its continuous motion, its eddies, its wreathing lights and shadows, its nodding reflections, and its bringing of the sky to earth in rippling images. In such idle moments a book is bought with noble discrimination and the memory of the purchase adds zest to the reading; but the authorities took the part of the established booksellers who, fearing for their pockets, did not care to consider this side of the question. They said that open-air book-selling would lower the tone of the trade, and they did all they could to expel the bouquiniste. But they had reckoned without human nature's innate love of a bargain, and although in 1731 the Regent forbade the display of books on the quay sides on pain of confiscation and imprisonment, the bouquiniste had found his way to the student's heart and pocket and was eventually tolerated. Anatole France was a great "faneur" of the quays and he says of them in "Pierre Nozière," "Tout compte fait, je ne sais pas de plaisir plus paisible que celui de bouquiner sur les quais." And today, they are one of the most heartening sights of the bookman's world.

Treasures and Bargains

Tales which would have made fishermen blush have been told about the rare and valuable books which have been found in the bouquiniste's boxes; but these are stories which belong chiefly to the past. The days of the Directoire are far off, when thousands of books pillaged from the French châteaux in the Revolution were to be found in the Quai des Grands Augustins—many an English library owes a treasure to a visit to Paris at that time—and it is a red letter day now

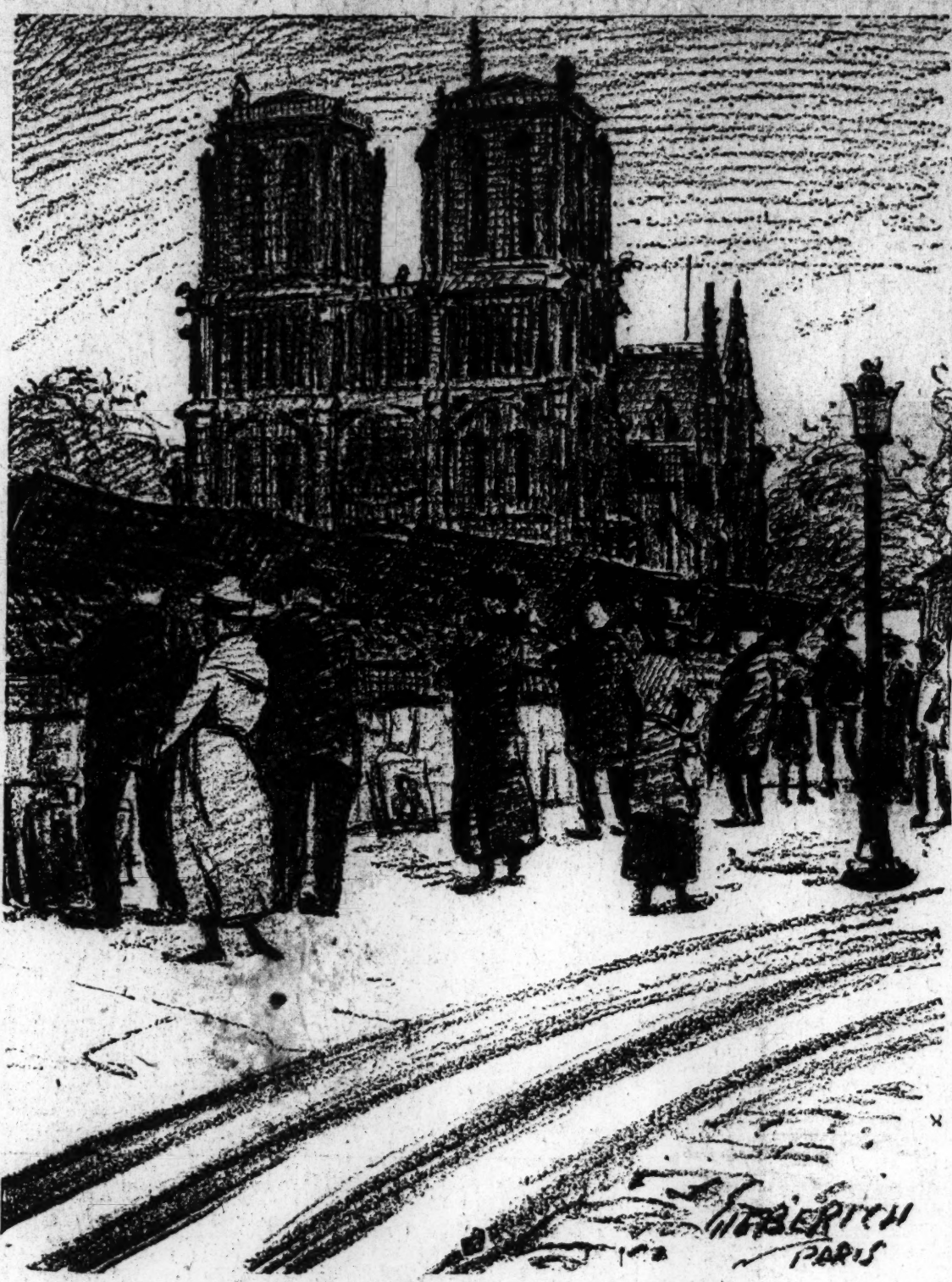
when anything really valuable is found. But that does not make the quays less interesting or less provocative of gentle irony, as a glimpse of human knowledge ambling dustily from the Halle aux Vins to the Quay d'Orsay. The bouquiniste is a fellow-creature as well as a "character." There is one who speaks five languages; and many could startle the Institute with their knowledge of bibliography and the way of a man with a book.

Not only is it essentially a learned profession, this business of the bouquiniste; it is also a means of livelihood which is loved as much and often more than many others. It has its joys and its disappointments; its thrills and its barren periods; its charms, its "exits and its entrances." It is with some a passion, to the extent of causing regret to the seller in the way the old curio seller in "The City of Beautiful Nonsense" was loath to part with his beloved curios. The bouquiniste does not make the fortune of a Rothschild, but he has many consolations of the Blue Bird. There are rainy days for the philosophical, and sunny days when Shakespeare's and Voltaire's are not nearly so pleasant to think of as a seat under the plane trees of the Quai Voltaire, and a chat with a bouquiniste. It is like being on conversational terms with the landscape—for the bouquiniste is part of Paris.

A Bouquiniste at Home

And that is where romance weaves her threads around us and we think of all things glamorously. We forget that he also, the bouquiniste, is a man, and not an old-time blending of fiction and leather. He, too, has a home, a wife and children, perhaps. Impossible you say? It seems so, indeed, but I have seen the bouquiniste at home.

I climbed four flights of stairs in a tumbling house in a cool, white street in the Latin Quarter, and called upon Monsieur X. I entered the hall which was piled from floor to ceiling with books, leaving enough room for a nimble and accustomed person to squeeze through into the parlor. One had to be a human bookworm. At the end of the parlor was a window brightened with flowers and over the walls shafts of sunlight danced among the pictures, prints, etching plates, muskets, old china and the medallions hanging there. There were four clocks ticking away with a drawing irregularity, books again in cases and on the floor, chairs and tables in hospitable disarray, a cat—fellow philosopher of the immortal Hamlet—just about enough room in which to bow to Madame X whose face was dappled with the light and confusion of welcome. Here, indeed, was the Cité de Livres.



Book Lovers Loitering Along the Quays of the Seine

artists have a penchant for moralizing, in prose or verse, or a taste for literature. One of them tells you:

Make the best of it, my man.
Passing to and fro,
Others have their worries too,
As through life they go.

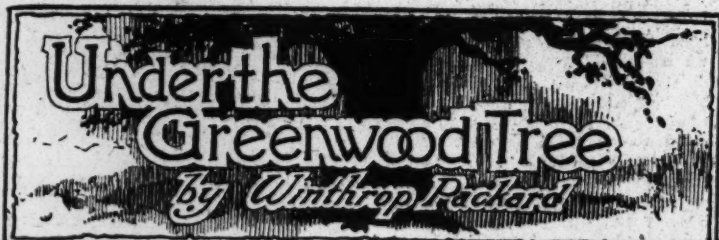
These words I write I study by night.
When other folks are in bed,
I study hard to find the right word
That will bring me daily bread.

Near at hand is a picture of "Stone-mad Bread" (mark my pretty wit),
and the legend "Easy to draw, but very hard to eat."

A walk along the Embankment on a sunny morning is indeed a liberal education. Pictures galore, of events and personages of the day; verses of passable quality; it will not be long, perhaps, before the men form themselves into the Amalgamated Union of Bookmen, Stonemen, and Allied Workers on the Pavement, and follow the example of the National Gallery by providing music while you study their works of art.

Entirely my own work.
And if you don't like it,
There's others who will.

Of course you admire his sturdy independence, and drop a double donation into his cap. Some of the



Little Friends of the Wayside

TO WALK abroad, even with a little knowledge of nature, is to find adventure at every turn. Plodding up Boylston Street the other day in the heart of Boston and in the midst of its high tide of human traffic, I met an eight-spotted Forester moth that lighted on my coat sleeve and composedly rode with me through all the din and hurly-burly of the entrance to an office building. I shook him off for his own safety and watched him buzz away toward the freedom of the sky. Here was a friend of the greenwood glades that brought on quivering black wings spots of yellow sunlight such as dapple the deep woods. His brief presence hushed the turmoil and while we walked together the city smelled of clematis and the woody musk of crushed fern fronds and a woodthrush sang to me along the forest path where I first saw my first Forester.

In the same way I have been moved by a butterfly, out of his usual habitat. It was a Buckeye, one of a race which is found in the old world in many varieties, in America in a few, most of them in the southern United States. It is a calico red and white creature with big purple eye spots in the after wings, whence the name. All over the southern states the Buckeye flits, so numerous that after a time one, though interested in butterflies, ceases to notice this variety.

But this day I was tramping the northern side of Cape Cod, where the cool Labrador current swings along the shore that Mayflower Pilgrims tramped in search of a home in the new land. Out of the beach grass at my feet two butterflies fluttered up and danced together, then alighted and showed me the mottling of their wings. A little keen wind sang down over the wave crests with a touch of northern austerity. It smelled of wave-beaten cliffs and rockweed in Labrador. There was a northern sprightliness in the air that spoke of frosty November days not far away

and the uproar of gales and winter surf that will vex the Cape a little later. But a glimpse of two butterflies built a barrier against all that.

They were Buckeyes. In their presence the keen wind of the Labrador had no power. Instead I breathed the languorous southern air heavy with the odor of the locust and the pungent aroma of fat pine smoke, the sand gleamed white for me under the fervid sun of Florida, the pitch pines doubled the length of their leaves and the downy fragrant spaces beneath the quivering shade I heard again the minor chant of the Negroes at the turpentine camp.

The grubs from which Buckeye butterflies grow feed on Gerardia and one form of this, the lovely seaside variety, vies with the Rosemary in making the marsh margins colorful. Cape Cod really has the climate of Virginia and it is no wonder that an occasional southern butterfly comes north to enjoy it. The presence of these two touched my own visit there with an unalloyed glow of romance.

But one need not go so far afield. Only a little while ago through my back garden passed a victorious army in orderly march, bearing spoils of war and opening for me a life history as strange as any that befell mailed knights in the days of the crusades. All day long they marched and counter-marched. It was an army of sanguine slave-makers ants, Formica sanguinea, returning from successful battle with a colony of their weaker neighbors, the black ants, Formica subsericea. There under my heel in my own back garden was a world of creatures that live an orderly communal life, march in order to battle, bring back the defeated to a kindly slavery, capture, domesticate and milk tiny creatures that serve as their cattle and in general lead a surprisingly well ordered, intelligent life, which has in it no knowledge of men and his supposed lordship over the beasts of the field.

How many thousand that ten-inch-wide ribbon of ever-moving ants held no man could tell. While daylight lasted they kept on the march, strug-

gling laboriously through dense stubble from the home nest, round a hundred obstacles of stick and stone, over a hundred others, far across the open road of cultivated land, up an embankment and on again through more dense grass to the nest they were raiding and back again. They went empty handed. Each came back with a white larva or a black ball. When I poked one of the amazon warriors laden with this black ball hard enough she dropped it. Whereupon it uncurled and ran off, a small black ant. These were the spoils of the victors, young workers of the black tribe and larvae to hatch, both for slaves.

This great community, occupying a many-roomed dwelling just outside my garden, living an orderly communal life, sends out spies to find its weaker enemies, follows with a well-drilled army and when the sanguinary battle is over makes slaves of the enemy workers. Strange to say these slaves are black while the enslavers are of a light complexion. This slavery is an adoptive form in which the reds make the blacks join them in their work practically as members of the tribe. They are not, however, allowed to reproduce their kind. All the young in a red ant's nest are of the ruling breed.

All those doughty red warriors of the slave-making ants are amazons. Woman suffrage with all its privileges and responsibilities reached its perfect culmination with them ages ago. The queen mother establishes the community, works for it, fights for it, is its sole member in the very beginning until the eggs laid in such astonishing numbers are hatched. These first thousands are invariably amazons born to fight, to work, to bear arms, not wings. The amazons build the constantly increasing nest, take care of the increasing number of children, forage and fight as the queen mother did in the earliest days of the nest. This goes on till the community is large and prosperous, a seething population of amazons, happily working together for the common good, an Adamless Eden.

The community being established, food and service being sufficient, a new order of things is undertaken. The queen mother's eggs still being laid in numbers, hatch a new kind of beings. These have wings and no inclination to work. Some are of the alleged sterner sex, others young queens. These winged folk "toil not, neither do they spin," but are most tenderly fed and cared for by the amazons until they mature and are ready for the one spectacular institution of ant life, the marriage flight. This, though mature, they are in no hurry to attempt, they are having far too easy a time in the nest, pampered and attended in every way. But the amazons see that they do not let the appointed hour go by. These militant match-makers prod them out of the nest, drive them upward to the tops of twigs and grass culms, until finally the whole great company goes into the air in a burst of flight.

It is a time of great flurry and excitement, and all the amazons make holiday. If a colony is strong and the food supply plentiful this marriage flight may take place in June. Often it is delayed until September, or even later. If one will keep an eye on the ant community of his back yard he may see this flight, the silvery, scintillant myriads swarming in the calm air, swaying up and down or this way and that like a column of white

smoke. Hovering ant-swarms are known to the New England country folks as "ups and downs," and their behavior is said to have significance to the weatherwise.

These swarms drift away with the wind and are soon disorganized. The males drop out of the social economy from that time on, living precariously by themselves till eaten by birds or other predaceous creatures. The females however, alight, build the beginnings of a nest and proceed to found a new colony of ants. Their wings have served their one purpose and would now be in the way, so as if they realize that their air-dancing days are over, they clip them off before they begin burrowing.

Often these ant swarms are just a little cloud "no bigger than a man's hand." Again, seemingly when many nests give forth together, they are of almost incredible numbers. Such a large swarm is recorded from the Franconia Mountains in New Hampshire several years ago. A fisherman on Echo Lake found its surface covered with them one September day. Counting the insects on a square foot of the surface and multiplying by the number of feet in the lake he estimated the number to be 24,000,000.

Profile Lake which is three-fourths of a mile away was equally covered. Boats of pleasure seekers rowing back and forth swept the swarms into windrows which stretched across the lake in every direction. Counting from the lakes and the land about them one could easily use very large figures in estimating the swarms of flying ants that occupied the picturesque valley in the deep heart of the hills that autumn day.

But our flight has taken us a long way from the back yard. There the seasonal flight is small but just as interesting. It is after the flight that the wars begin. The amazons, relieved of the care of the young, have leisure to plan for household help. There is always a nest of the little black slave ants not far away. These are no match for the militants and soon there is an excess of good help in the red ant household. All this and much more of ant life one may watch from my yard and much more. But he should beware. The amazons are fearless fighters and have no more respect for man than they have for much smaller creatures that trouble them. The ant people are snuggled down for winter now, but I know they are there and shall watch for them when the warm weather comes again.

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Galician Peasant Costumes

The National Dress Affords a Feast of Color and Design for the Western Visitor

IN THESE days when old picturesque native costumes are tending to disappear, to be merged in the monotony of a wholly uncharacteristic and fluctuating fashion, it is refreshing to find oneself in a region where the people hold sturdily to their traditional dress. Such a region is Galicia, which now forms part of the newly constituted state of Poland.

Here the national dress is still worn, varying from village to village, and affording a feast of color and design for those few travelers from the outside world who find their way into these little-visited parts.

In Galicia, among the Poles and Ruthenians, one might find volume after volume with sketches, vivid in color and varied in design. Indeed, it is like living in a picture book, or in those toy villages, with their odd gay little people, that one takes out of a pinewood box and ranges upon the nursery floor.

We enter one of the funny little clean high-roofed houses and it is a glow of color that meets us. All the walls are decorated with patterns cut out of brilliantly tinted paper, arranged in curious old traditional designs, with small religious prints—a style of decoration which is a direct survival of the earlier days when these designs and religious scenes were painted; the work of peasant artists. Gaily ornamented platters and dishes of earthenware are ranged around, the pride of the housewife.

Ignorant she may be, and perhaps facing for the first time a modern European of the great outer world, but she has the fine manners of the true-born ancient peasantry. Silently she goes to a cupboard in one corner and takes out two eggs, which she presents to one visitor; then to a chest in another corner and takes out two black radishes, which she presents to the other—doubtless a survival of the old ceremonial gift of welcome. Then gradually she allows herself to be drawn into conversation, and presently is persuaded to bring out and exhibit proudly her treasures of embroidery and needlework for which she is justly famous.

The use of color in these peasant costumes is very local. In one village green will prevail, in another the tendency is to orange; while in yet another it is the richest red—geranium, poppy, carnation, in every tone and shade—that meets you in the mass as the people gather in the village square on some festival day.

The color schemes seem to be derived from the trees, the cornfields, the grass and flowers and soil—green, yellow, red, brown, with black or white. Blue is hardly ever used, perhaps since there are no masses of blue flowers to impress themselves, and the sky of Poland is of a pale tint which does not imprint an idea of blue on the beholder.

In the embroideries, Byzantine and Oriental influences are evident in the peasant's art, both in design and coloring; and the fact that the people produce almost everything for themselves, weaving their stuffs and carpets on old wooden looms, making and embroidering their garments; utilizing their sheepskins for coats and footgear, and also producing most of the furnishings and utensils, as well as all the decorations, of their houses, has kept alive the ancient and

primitive peasant arts which in the towns, where the shop-made article is everywhere in evidence, have fallen out of use if not wholly disappeared.

The usual form of the peasant's dress in Galicia is, for the women, a closely pleated skirt and large apron; a full white shirt with billowing sleeves, adorned with bands of brilliant embroidery; a short, or long, colored bolero, and a closely bound kerchief on the head, from which the curiously cut black hair emerges in a small, flat fringed fringe in front and in two bunches of bobbed ends behind. The younger women, in summer, favoring a fine bright yellow; and as many rows of coral and other beads as the family fund will allow. The men wear loose trousers tucked into their strong leather boots, while among the Huzulians, the horse-breeding men who come down from the Carpathians, the legs are generally twisted around with strips of leather or cloth. All wear loose white shirts, embroidered at the neck and wrists, and often falling to the knee, and belts of leather, which are in many cases broad and richly embroidered. They wear sheepskin coats, with the wool turned inside, which are sleeveless in summer, and are longer or shorter according to the season. In winter both men and women alike wear these long coats of white sheepskin, generally having heavy bands and medallions of colored stitchery.

The color schemes are generally beautiful. A green apron will be worn with a white shirt embroidered with violet, green, and yellow; a green kerchief with violet and yellow flowers; a violet bolero, a pair of bright yellow boots, and rows of coral, pearl, and gold beads hanging in graduated rows from the throat to the waist; or a black and red checked skirt with bands of red, brown, and yellow; a full striped apron of red and brown, or yellow and brown; a brown bolero with red embroidery, and a red kerchief with black and green flowers—and of course rows of beads.

The children are dressed exactly like their elders, the little girls stiff and demure in their long, full skirts. In fact, in the whole population, one finds the same notes of color, of distinctive form, and a wealth of fine embroidery, which proves, where commerce has not stepped in to cheapen or vulgarize, what noble examples of simple and spontaneous handicraft the ancient peasantry can still produce.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Paderewski Makes Reappearance on Concert Platform

PADEREWSKI played last night in Mechanics Hall, Worcester. This was the pianist's first appearance after an absence of several years from the concert stage, and the occasion was one of unusual interest for that reason. The program was as follows: Mendelssohn, Variations sérieuses. Schumann, Fantasia, op. 17. Beethoven, "Appassionata" Sonata. Chopin, Ballade in G minor, Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2; Mazurka, op. 24, No. 4; Scherzo in C sharp minor. Liszt, "Au bord d'une source"; Etude in F minor; Polonaise in E major.

Paderewski's playing during the years immediately preceding his temporary retirement from the concert stage was adversely criticized, and perhaps not altogether unjustly. It was said that he forced his instrument far beyond its capabilities and that the resulting tone was often harsh and unmusical; that his interpretations were often exaggerated and that his playing was tinged with a certain irritability. Many longed for a return to the style of former years, to those days of supremely musical playing, of haunting tone color, when his piano seemed to speak with the myriad voices of a vast orchestra.

And let it be said at once that Paderewski has returned to the style of those glorious years, but with added glories, impossible as that may seem. His playing last evening cannot be described. Only a Paderewski of the pen could fix in words the impressions which he created. All thought of criticism, even praise, is impertinent in the presence of such genius. Marvelous as his playing is, even more of a marvel is the music to which he gave life. Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin, Liszt and Mendelssohn, masters of tone, were revealed in all their true greatness. Wonder, admiration and gratitude are the sentiments which seek for expression, yet the greatest tribute we can pay is that of silence. The recollection of such inspired playing is a treasure too precious to be displayed.

S. M.

Chicago Orchestra Plays Bax's "November Woods"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—"November Woods," a symphonic poem by Arnold Bax, was given its first performance in America at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 3-4. Mr. Bax, who is one of the most notable of the young British talents, had been represented in the orchestra's program in a previous season by his work "The Garden of Fand," and Mr. Stock, the conductor of the organization, thought enough of Bax's composition to include it in the concert which he and the orchestra gave in the east. A first hearing of "November Woods" makes it appear that its creator has made an important contribution to symphonic literature. As in the case of "The Garden of Fand" there is too much material in the work to make it entirely comfortable to the listener, for it is certain that the moods which Mr. Bax wanted to express in the pages of his score could have been made more effective if those pages had been fewer than they were. The music portrays an impression of the dank and stormy ruin of nature in late autumn, and to bring that picture more concretely before the listener Mr. Bax availed himself of those chromatic scale passages in the woodwind instruments which have done efficient duty for stormy nature ever since composers busied themselves in depicting it. Yet there is more in "November Woods" than mere pictorial effect. Bax has excellent thematic ideas and a not less excellent technique in presenting them to the best advantage. The performance earned the gratitude of the composer as well as of the listeners. Mr. Stock and his players clearly had put thought as well as care into the rehearsal of the work, and the result of their labors was admirable to hear.

Almost as much of a novelty as "November Woods" was the suite by Camille Zeckwer entitled "Jade Butterflies." This composition won the prize of \$1000 offered last season by the Chicago North Shore Festival Association for the best symphonic work submitted by an American composer. It was heard at the concert of the festival at Evanston, Ill., last May and, as in the case of so many prize productions, silence might have descended upon it had not Mr. Stock, who had conducted it at the first performance, determined that so poetic a creation was worthy of a better fate. Mr. Zeckwer, who based his suite upon poems by Louise Imrie Leake, conceived the music in the manner of the modern French composer. At least two of the movements—"Balance" and "Return"—are filled with rare imagination and charm, but as a whole "Jade Butterflies" lacks variety of style.

The program also contained Beethoven's eighth symphony, which Mr. Stock had conducted in that effort to fashion which he does better than probably any other conductor in the land. With two kettledrums and reinforced wind, the symphony sounded more imposing—certainly more colorful—than it sounded in earlier days. The soloist of the concert was Claire Dux, who offered "Dahn Vieni" from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," two songs by Korngold and one by Reger. An artist of skill and imagination, Miss Dux, seconded by the orchestra, made more of Korngold's and Reger's songs than would have been made by one less well equipped, but whether they were worthy of inclusion in a program of the order of Mr. Stock's is another matter.

F. B.

Ethel Frank in Recital

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Miss Ethel Frank, soprano, brought here from Boston tonight a rather novel sort of recital program and made a mark worthy of it. Never mind if, like Antonio



nia in the third act of "The Tales of Hoffmann," she seemed to perform with a Dr. Miracle behind her shouting, "Sing!" and as often as she obeyed, again shouting, "Sing!" For all that, she did great things on her own account and put herself among vocal artists of the first importance.

It is a question, of course, how far a singer ought to go in carrying out the ideas of another person, call it the other one teacher, coach, adviser, or what you will. And yet, to disregard methods and to judge by results, Miss Frank's work is undoubtedly among the finest being done on the recital platform today. Her presentation of Rameau's old set of recitatives and arias that go under the title of "The Faithful Shepherd," and that are arranged for string quartet and harpsichord, truly set a mark this evening in the recital annals of the town.

Miss Frank is probably only at the threshold of her vocal and interpretative possibilities. Within the past few years she has absorbed a great amount of musical material and has scarcely mastered in her own way any of it. Were she now to choose from it that which appeals to her most, she might be able to take it in triumph over the concert circuit.

She had admirable assistance in her program in Carnegie Hall from Mary Shaw Swain, pianist, and the Rich String Quartet, Messrs. Rich, Aleinikoff, Verney and Kindler. W. P. T.

Orchestral Fantasy by Ethel Scarborough

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Henry Wood produced at a Promenade Concert in Queen's Hall, Oct. 19, an orchestral fantasy by Ethel Scarborough. This composition is new to London audiences, and "Promise," the name of her fantasy, aptly assesses the work. The program said the clue lay in a quotation from Emerson. To convey this idea in music Miss Scarborough has employed a series of motives labeled successively "Promise," "Fate," "Aspiration," "Fulfillment," and "Success." These motives are woven into a movement in condensed symphonic form. A philosophic thread runs throughout (rather as one might expect from a writer who has done active work in the literary field), but the natural trend of the music is never deflected to literary ends. The themes are developed with enthusiasm and good sense. Despite impulsiveness, Miss Scarborough avoids the prolixity common to many young composers. Other points deserving praise are her gracefully appropriate accompaniments, her ability to pile up a climax and to extricate herself from it afterward, and the general impression of something sleek, eager, and sincere in her outlook.

So much for the credit side—now for the debit. Thematic invention is her weak point. Not one of the motives is distinctive—except that of "Promise," which so resembles the main theme of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" as to be almost a quotation. Again, the orchestration, though in the right lines, and effective, is unadventurous. Miss Scarborough stops short at the Tschakowsky-Strauss period. The same is true of her harmonic conceptions. But modernity of idiom can be oversteered; a more insidious pitfall may lie ahead in the facility with which she can interpret ideals in music not unlike those of Ella Wheeler Wilcox in verse.

Miss Scarborough conducted the Fantasy herself, and both she and it met with genuine favor. A few minutes later a music correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had a talk with her in the artists' room. A distinguished visitor had already been there—Dame Ethel Smyth—and words of praise and encouragement from her had left Miss Scarborough glowing. The interviewer's questions elicited the information that this was the first time a work by Miss Scarborough had been done in London, though things of hers had been played at Brighton, Buxton, and Bournemouth under Sir Dan Godfrey.

"Yes," she continued, "nearly all my things are for orchestra—three overtures (one is called 'Aspiration'), two concertos for piano and orchestra, and three sets of songs. Where did I study? Oh, in Berlin I fore the war, but I began as a pianist. It was afterward, when I was 'out

there,' that I discovered I had the power to compose. During the war I did nothing at music, for I was doing war work all the time. It is only in the last year or so that I have really begun again. For the most part I have worked by myself, though I have had some lessons from Sir Charles Stanford."

M. M. S.

A New People's Symphony

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The People's Symphony Orchestra Association is now being organized for the purpose of developing the community's interest in and understanding of symphonic music. It is in no way intended to compete with the regular San Francisco Symphony, but should help rather than hinder the work of the Hertz forces. Alexander Salsky is organizing the orchestra, which he is to conduct in a series of evening lectures during the winter. At each concert Mr. Salsky will give a brief talk regarding the instruments of the orchestra and the program to be played.

Richard Bennett on Plays and the Public

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—THE FIRST essential that I demand of a play which I select myself, is that it be about something which bears a direct relation to existing conditions. It must show what should be remedied, but it need not necessarily offer the solution—and it must not offer any lecture. Thus spoke Richard Bennett to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one day during his starring engagement in "The Fool" and "The Rear Car."

Mr. Bennett admitted that he is sometimes considered a propagandist, a fact which he regrets, because he does not consider the stage a suitable lecture platform, and a lecture and propaganda are too often one and the same thing.

"In 'The Fool,' Mr. Pollock has written a far better play than he knew," said Mr. Bennett. "There have been many arguments in regard to what is called the labor and capital propaganda, but as a matter of fact, that is only the clothes horse upon which the play is hung. The whole idea that Mr. Pollock had, and which I have, is that the only immaterial things in life are the material things. But in connection with the labor discussion, it is interesting to note that the people who like the play best are not those of the laboring class, but the

people of the middle and upper classes, who take a paternal interest in the laboring class.

"I have had the same experience with 'The Fool' in San Francisco that I had in Los Angeles. On the opening night came the curious, the critics, my personal friends, and, perhaps, some admirers. Then for several days there seemed to be no particular interest until about the tenth day when we began to do big business. But in the meantime the managers had demanded that I do a play catering to the popular taste and help the box office. As soon as the farce had been put on, the box office was besieged by people who wanted to see 'The Fool.' Much the same thing is bound to happen wherever we play, because it takes about ten days for the public to awaken to a realization that there is something different and worth while in its midst."

Mr. Bennett believes in "The Fool" and he believes in the American people. Much as he laments the present trend in public taste, he has great confidence in the future development, or renaissance if you will, in the theater. But of the present:

"The so-called 'high-brow' talks a lot about the art of 'dramas' and then goes to the movies. The high-brow assumes, he is seldom sincere. People are demanding more physical stimulus rather than mental stimulus. Not five per cent of the public cares for good acting. That may seem a bit hard on the public, but it is true. 'The Rear Car' were here today in one theater, and 'The Fool' in an adjoining one. Both would play to empty houses while the public flocked to 'The Bat.'"

"I consider 'Beyond the Horizon' the biggest American play ever written, but it could not go outside of New York. It was not a success on the road."

"The city that 20 years ago was the finest town in America, the very center of culture and appreciation for the best in everything, today is the biggest 'yah' town in the country. Why? Because the church has lost its hold upon the people. They are under the domination of labor leaders, the political leaders, who put up false standards of success. That is the great trouble in the world today, false standards of success."

M. M. F.

Hans Larwin's Gypsy Pictures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Nov. 1
ASK any one of the smiling individuals leaving the Art Institute where he has been and directly he will begin to tell you of the paintings of gypsies by Hans Larwin. More gratifying to the apostle believing in the mission of beauty is the praise of the men who seldom go to the art galleries. Someone whispered it around that paintings worth seeing of gypsy mothers, "Romany Rye" lasses and children romantic and tender, were there, and so the "tired business man" crosses the thronged boulevard to enjoy himself with the Zingara, a vision in the free uplands where summer winds are blowing beyond the Adriatic. Someone hums measures from a Liszt Hungarian rhapsody, and all the viewers in the gallery forget the silences of hazy art and answer "tum ti-tum, tum ti-tum tum."

Mr. Larwin's drawing is beyond criticism and his method of painting is as stately as that of Rembrandt or Rubens or Titian. His manner is unconventional, and while his canvas inspires a reverential attitude kindred to the feeling aroused by the best of the old masters, his interpretation is ideally human with indefinable sweetness and charm. It commands the admiration of painters, the respect of critics, and wins the appreciation of the average viewers who are rejoiced to discover paintings of a high order

requiring neither apologies for explanations. At home in Vienna, the artist was a successful portrait painter. When away from the city, in remote districts with the gypsies, he met the good fellowship that enchanted Eborrow in England and in Spain, and the artist's brush recorded childhood, youth and old age as he found them among the tents, the broken country and grassy uplands as a background.

Of the 80 paintings, about 20 are those of gypsies. Here is a young brother and sister, true children laughing. A gypsy lass conscious of rises from the grass to fascinate, half eyes to look from the canvases into the eyes of the viewer. One fancies that the wind blows from the distant purple mountains beyond her and the scent of dried grasses is in the air that stirs her gay garments and the dark masses of hair above her mysterious eyes. It is an impelling interest. As finished in its manner is the portrait of a child, a little gypsy girl life size, the embodiment of innocence and unconscious youth. The gay trappings of gypsy costumes give color and decorative elements to the compositions, and one never forgets that Mr. Larwin is a master of design and a gifted colorist. "The Laughing Gypsy," and the "Old Gypsy Couple" add more chronicles to the gallery which houses but a few of the many paintings brought from over seas.

L. M. McC.

Books and Bookmen

A NEW anthology, "The Girl's Book of Verse," is compiled by Mary Gould Davis. Its contents intended to meet the needs of young girls. From Keats to some comparatively unknown authors the verse runs in sections, named "Melody," "The Pipes of Pan," "Enchantment," and "Stories," the last including some good ballads. It is a question whether grouped poems appeal to the young better than browsing for themselves among the storehouses so easily accessible to them. Still, the love of poetry is the thing, and every effort to increase it is commendable. Miss Davis has had close association with girls for many years, and this has helped her in selecting to suit the taste of the audience she wishes to reach.

The Yosemite is certainly one of the most valuable assets to the theory that Americans should see their own country first. Seven or eight years ago, Mr. John H. Williams brought out his valuable handbook on that country, "Yosemite and Its High Sierra," published by Mr. Williams in San Francisco, which he has now enlarged and in part rewritten. The narrative is well written, and contains much valuable information for tourists besides descriptive and historical material. It is profusely illustrated.

Of real persons introduced into fiction, we have lately had an overabundance; but one may still be amused at Heywood-Brown's bringing Professor Copeland of Harvard into his tale, "The Boy Greaser." One of Pat Neale's letters from college reports his habit of "going around to Copeland's." He is an assistant professor in English. I take a course with him about Dr. Johnson and his Circle. The fellows that know him well call him "Copey," but I haven't nerve enough to do that. He has receptions in his room at night. There's a regular thing he tells you, "Nobody comes much before ten stays after eleven." He talks about books and makes them exciting. . . . Mr. Copeland was telling us the other night that we all take football a lot too seriously. He says nothing will crumble and fall down even if we don't beat Yale next Saturday." Yes, Professor Copeland would say that. It would be entertaining to hear his comment upon discovering himself in these pages indited by one of his former protégés.

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WOLFGANG MUSICAL BUREAU

Again the Chauve-Souris

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Nov. 6.

THE glad news was quite unexpected that Katinka and the Captain of the Wooden Soldiers had at last arranged matters to the satisfaction of all concerned; it was also somewhat of a relief. For when a brand new bill for the "Chauve-Souris" was recently announced, it brought with it a very real sense of disappointment to the patrons of this Russian theater who had grown so fond of the tempestuous, whirling maiden and the solemn wooden soldier. Ever since they arrived in New York last February they have danced and paraded to delighted audiences and when the second bill was put on without Katinka—they simply had to let the soldiers stay—each night New York audibly demanded her and Ballet gracefully and knowingly acquiesced.

So they became household names. Everywhere one heard the ingratiating tunes Archangelzky wrote for them to dance to. When the first nighters opened their programs a few weeks ago they discovered that the sixth number on the "program-a-la-m-m-e" was "Katinka's Unexpected Romance." An intensely dramatic scene was then unfolded where true love triumphed over all obstacles, aided somewhat, it must be confessed, by the Captain's military strategy. Within a triple compartment appeared the Katinka and her parents, they seated at each side in watchful waiting, she on a sort of balcony from whence one looked on to the parade ground and barracks of her soldier's regiment. Like any must-dramas suggest nothing but some uncontrollable merry-go-round; her rather inarticulate arms and legs seem multiplied by ten in the rapidity of her gyrations. But into this promising situation creeps an ominous stirring of parental protestation. The music slackens, the dancers retreat in alarm. The parents become the storm center, swinging on their stools with growing anger. The Captain stands up well under the attack but it proves too much for the emotional Katinka who bends at the middle in a sudden swoon. With true military brevity and dispatch he catches her and depositing his limp burden athwart a seat, turns to face the music.

Russian obduracy is apparently a very fixed quantity, for the Captain recognizing that single-handed he has small chance of success, sends out a S. O. S. for his faithful soldiers. The music swings into the famous march and lo! from two points of attack, in close and familiar formation, appear the Wooden Soldiers. They march upon Katinka's Papa and Mama in response to their Captain's commanding gesture. Outflanked and outnumbered, the conscientious objectors begin to see the glory of military rank and power as vested in this possible son-in-law and indicate their change of heart to their now recovered daughter who springs once more into animated being. The soldiers

march and counter-march; the parents swing from side to side in time to the joyous music and the lovers execute a pas de deux with great abandon. The settings and costumes by Remisoff and Soudelkine are brilliant and imaginative in the best Russian manner. The opening scene of the Pushkin poem of the "Fountains of Bakichi-Sarai," is weirdly effective against the toppling cedars and the ringed and starry sky; "Le Joli Tambour" is the lightest, prettiest moment in scarlet and white with the king and his daughter leading from the palace balcony to question the three debonaire drummers who are on their way to England. "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre"—the wonderful old song that Trilby sang the night she made her debut—is conceived by Mr. Soudelkine with such a wealth of droll invention as to remain long in the mind. In song, too, and in brilliantly orchestrated accompaniment this entertainment surpasses the preceding programmes.

R. F.

National Academy Prizes

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Allman prize of \$1000, in the National Academy of Design annual exhibit, was awarded today to Leon Kroll of this city, for his painting "Sleep." Other prizes included: Carnegie prize, \$500 to "The Valley in Springtime," Edward W. Redfield, Center Bridge, Pa.; Julia A. Shaw Memorial prize, \$300 to "Nude," Gertrude Fiske, Boston; Thomas R. Proctor prize, \$200 to "A Veteran of the Civil War," Giovanni B. Troccoli, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Altman prize of \$500 to "The Sun Room," Child Hassam of New York, and J. Francis Murphy Memorial prize, \$150 to "The Quiet Valley," Guy Wiggins, Lyme, Conn.

The cast of "Hospitality," which the Equity Players will produce at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, New York, next Monday night, includes Louise Closser Hale, Tom Power, Phyllis Foyah, Harriet Woodruff, Pearl Sinden, Margaret Burroughs and Claude Cooper.

World Fiction, published by The Houghton Publishing Company of New York, offers some remarkable material of strikingly wide appeal. A prominent feature of the new number is a story by Selma Lagerlof, "The Highborn of Torsholm," a picture of life and customs in the Sweden of 200 years ago.

Italian losses, lent by Mrs. Kath Rockefeller McCormick, are on exhibition at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.

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MATINEES Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Tues. Eve.
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APPEALING LUTHERAN SONGS
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD MEETS
TIGERS TOMORROW

This Contest Will Be First of
Three Which Will Decide the
"Big Three" Championship

Tomorrow afternoon will find Harvard and Princeton meeting in the Stadium at Boston in the first of the three football games which are going to decide the 1922 gridiron championship of the "Big Three." Next Saturday will find Yale and Princeton playing in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, and on the following Saturday, the football classic of the east will be staged in the mammoth Yale Bowl at New Haven with Harvard facing Yale.

Harvard will enter tomorrow's game a favorite to win, but those who have followed Harvard-Princeton games in the past realize that, as a rule, being a favorite in one of these gridiron battles means very little so far as the outcome is concerned. In 1919 Harvard went into the game a favorite to win, only to be held to a 10-to-10 tie score. In 1920 the Crimson faced the Tiger with the same favorable outlook only to just manage to save its reputation by staging a brilliant forward pass which gave the Crimson the benefit of a 14-to-14 tie score. Last year Princeton was favored to win and the Tiger came through, thanks to a brilliant forward pass, D. B. Lourie '22 to R. C. Gilroy '23, which turned the victory to Princeton, 10 to 3.

Harvard appears, on paper, to have one of the greatest eleven the Crimson has turned out since Capt. E. W. Mahan and his famous Haughton-coached team cleaned up Yale 41 to 0. The 1922 team appears to have just enough veterans to give it balance and one or two very brilliant individual players. Princeton, on the other hand, does not have as many letter men on hand nor are there as many individual stars wearing the Orange and Black.

So far as the quarterback position is concerned, there is no denying the fact that Harvard has a big advantage as long as Capt. C. C. Buell '23 is in the game. He is one of the greatest football generals of all time and plays a brilliant individual game. R. W. Wingate Jr. '25, former Phillips Andover Academy captain, is expected to start at quarterback for Princeton, and it will be his first big game. He made a fine leader and field general at Andover and should give a good account of himself, although he can hardly be ranked with Buell. J. P. Gorman '23, quarterback for the Tigers in the game with the University of Chicago, is very little if any behind Wingate as a field general or individual player, so that Coach W. W. Roper has two players of practically equal merit to rely on at this position.

The rest of the backfield, player for player, favors the Crimson. George Owen Jr. '23 of Harvard is easily the best halfback of the year and far ahead of the other Princeton or Harvard backs. He can plunge through the line, skirt an end, throw or receive a forward pass, punt or drop kick with more than average ability, and when playing back the defense must protect itself against anyone of these forms of attack.

J. B. Cleaves '23, Princeton fullback, is the next best player. He is a veteran who can make many a yard on off-tackle plays, a fair plunge through the line, skirt an end in good shape, can work at either end of a forward pass and is a strong punter. E. L. Gehlke '24, Harvard fullback, and W. Caldwell '25, Princeton halfback, will be given the bulk of the secondary defensive work and Gehlke would seem to be a little the better as he is not only a strong tackler, but he is a fine runner with the ball and a strong punter. Caldwell seldom runs with the ball but confines his work to furnishing interference and backing up the line.

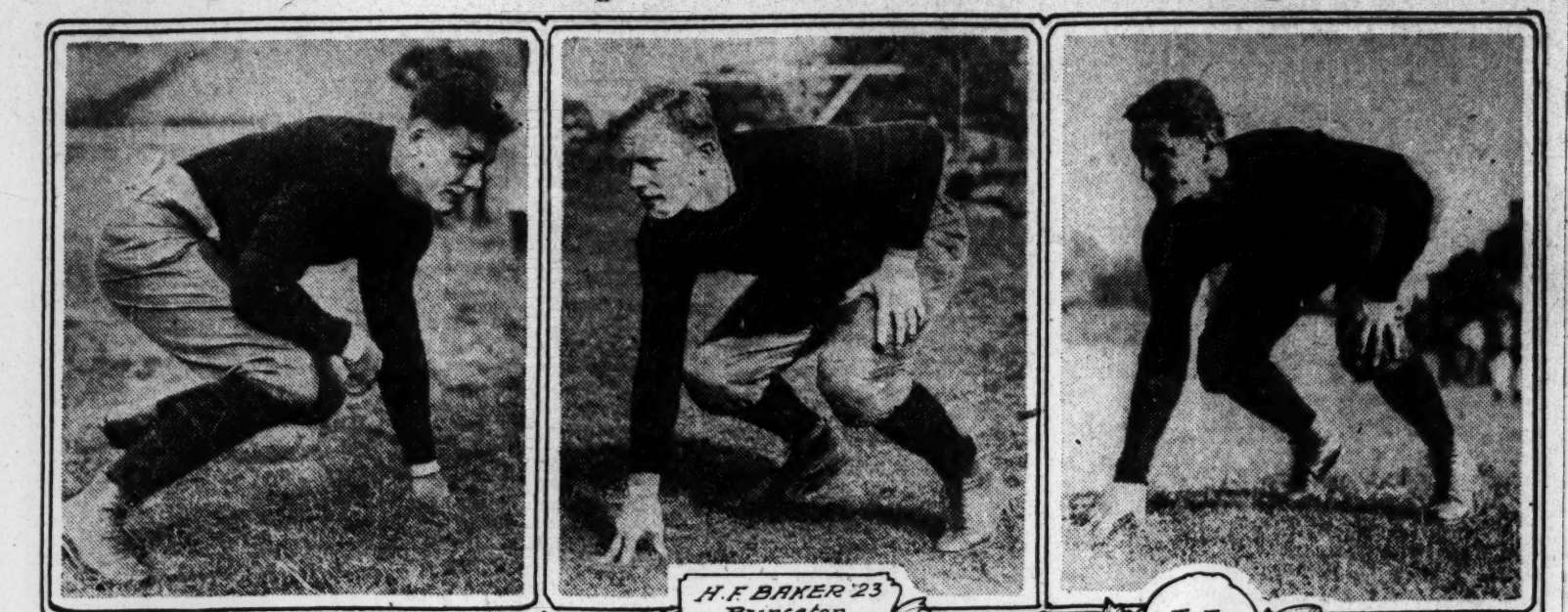
W. H. Crum '24 is the other Princeton back, and Vinton Chapin '23, the other Harvard man. Their styles of play are very different, the Tiger being a line-plunger who seldom tries the ends, while Chapin is a fast runner and best at trying the ends from kick formation. Crum is a fast runner and a whole, Harvard would seem to have the better balanced quartet.

At center Harvard should have an advantage as H. W. Clark '23 is a veteran who has always played finely in big games, while O. P. Alford '22, the Princeton center, has not had much big-game experience. Clark is a sure passer and a strong runner on the defensive. Alford is passing the ball well, but does not appear as strong as the Harvard man on the defensive or in helping his team-mates on the attack.

C. J. Hubbard '24 and H. S. Grew Jr. '24, the two Harvard guards should have the better of A. B. Snively '24 and Capt. M. P. Dickenson '22, Princeton right tackle, played right guard against Harvard last fall. He will be called upon to face C. A. C. Eastman '24, one of the strongest and fastest linemen on the Harvard team, and these two players should have a battle royal. H. T. Dunker '25 will be at right tackle for Harvard facing C. H. Treat '24. Both are new to championship games and it will be interesting to see just how they match up Saturday.

Four ends who have never played the positions in a Harvard-Princeton game before will guard those positions tomorrow. Percy Jenkins '24, left end for Harvard, is a former halfback who has been put at end on account of a scarcity of good ends at Cambridge. In the Dartmouth game he played one of the best end games seen in the Stadium this fall and if he is

Will Battle for Crimson and Orange and Black in Harvard Stadium's Big Football Game



Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
Percy Jenkins	'25	Quincy, Mass.	Left end	22	168	5 9
C. A. C. Eastman	'24	Scottsbluff, Neb.	Left tackle	21	200	6 2
C. J. Hubbard Jr.	'24	Milton	Left guard	20	195	6 2
H. W. Clark	'23	Ketchikan, Alaska	Center	23	175	5 10
H. S. Grew Jr.	'24	Boston	Right guard	21	210	5 10
H. T. Dunker	'25	Davenport, Ia.	Right tackle	19	187	6 1
D. S. Holder	'24	New Orleans, La.	Right end	21	185	6 2
W. V. Miller	'25	Bayport, Conn.	Quarterback	22	165	5 9
Standish Bradford	'24	Brookline	Left halfback	22	165	5 9
Vinton Chapin	'23	Boston	Left halfback	22	165	5 9
George Owen Jr.	'23	Newton	Right halfback	20	185	5 11
E. L. Gehlke	'24	Cleveland, O.	Fullback	24	185	6 4

Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
G. D. Braden	'25	Washington, Pa.	End	24	170	5 9
H. K. Gray	'25	Omaha, Neb.	Left end	21	167	5 10
H. T. Green	'24	Newton	Left tackle	21	184	6 2
M. P. Dickenson	'22	Blghampton, N. Y.	Left guard	22	200	6 1
O. P. Alford	'22	Flushing, L. I.	Center	22	186	5 11
A. B. Snively	'24	Waynesboro, Pa.	Right guard	23	182	5 10
K. H. Hill	'24	Nashua, N. H.	Right tackle	23	198	6 2
A. F. Howard	'25	Plattsfield, N. Y.	Right end	22	171	5 11
C. W. Wingate Jr.	'25	Arlington, N. Y.	Quarterback	20	159	5 8
R. W. Fitts	'25	Yonkers, N. Y.	Left halfback	21	175	5 10
C. W. Caldwell	'25	Derry, Pa.	Right halfback	22	178	5 10
H. W. Crum	'24	Westwood	Quarterback	21	156	5 9
H. B. Cleaves	'23	Oil City, Pa.	Fullback	21	177	6

Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
T. W. Drews	'25	Sycamore, Ill.	End	19	162	6
T. S. Gales	'25	Washington, D. C.	End	20	193	6 4
E. E. Stout	'25	New York City	End	20	178	6 1
S. M. Tilton	'25	Fall River	End	21	167	5 8
H. L. Tyson	'24	Princeton, N. J.	End	20	175	6
G. H. Hills	'25	Washington, D. C.	Tackle	20	178	6
J. I. Snyder	'25	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Tackle	22	181	6 2
A. M. Buckner	'24	Owensboro, Ky.	Guard	22	197	5 11
A. F. Howard	'25	Haverhill	Guard	22	180	5 11
A. W. Johnson	'24	Plattsfield, N. Y.	Guard	22	190	6
H. P. Bedell	'24	White Plains, N. Y.	Center	22	190	5 11
D. W. Griffin	'25	Lock Haven, Pa.	Center	21	178	5 10
E. C. McMillan	'25	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Center	19	198	6
R. B. Dinsmore	'25	Germantown, Pa.	Quarterback	22	175	5 10
J. P. Gorman	'25	Syracuse, N. Y.	Quarterback	23	158	5 7
F. W. Pagenkopf	'25	Chicago, Ill.	Quarterback	21	158	5 7
Robert Baker	'25	Baltimore, Md.	Halfback	21	179	5 11
A. C. Newby	'24	Jeannette, Pa.	Halfback	20	156	5 8
R. W. Beattie	'25	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Halfback	20	197	5 10
A. J. Barry	'25	Peabody, Mass.	Halfback	21	157	5 8
Howell van Gerbig	'24	New York City	Halfback	20	170	5 10
P. C. Fawer	'25	Joanette, Pa.	Back	20	154	5 7
Harvey Emery	'24	Hoboken, N. J.	Back	20	158	5 11
R. T. Shackelford	'25	Baltimore, Md.	Back	20	162	5 11

HARVARD VARSITY FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
Percy Jenkins	'25	Quincy, Mass.	Left end	22	168	5 9
C. A. C. Eastman	'24	Scottsbluff, Neb.	Left tackle	21	200	6 2
C. J. Hubbard Jr.	'24	Milton	Left guard	20	195	6 2
H. W. Clark	'23	Ketchikan, Alaska	Center	23	175	5 10
H. S. Grew Jr.	'24	Boston	Right guard	21	210	5 10
H. T. Dunker	'25	Davenport, Ia.	Right tackle	19	187	6 1
D. S. Holder	'24	New Orleans, La.	Right end	21	185	6 2
W. V. Miller	'25	Bayport, Conn.	Quarterback	22	165	5 9
Standish Bradford	'24	Brookline	Left halfback	22	165	5 9
Vinton Chapin	'23	Boston	Left halfback	22	165	5 9
George Owen Jr.	'23	Newton	Right halfback	20	185	5 11
E. L. Gehlke	'24	Cleveland, O.	Fullback	24	185	6 4

PRINCETON FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
H. K. Gray	'25	Omaha, Neb.	Left end	21	167	5 10
H. T. Green	'24	Newton	Left tackle	21	184	6 2
M. P. Dickenson	'22	Blghampton, N. Y.	Left guard	22	200	6 1
O. P. Alford	'22	Flushing, L. I.	Center	22	186	5 11
A. B. Snively	'24	Waynesboro, Pa.	Right guard	23	182	5 10
K. H. Hill	'24	Nashua, N. H.	Right tackle	23	198	6 2
A. F. Howard	'25	Plattsfield, N. Y.	Right end	22	171	5 11
C. W. Wingate Jr.	'25	Arlington, N. Y.	Quarterback	20	159	5 8
R. W. Fitts	'25	Yonkers, N. Y.	Left halfback	21	175	5 10
C. W. Caldwell	'25	Derry, Pa.	Right halfback	22	178	5 10
H. W. Crum	'24	Westwood	Quarterback	21	156	5 9
H. B. Cleaves	'23	Oil City, Pa.	Fullback	21	177	6

SUBSTITUTES

Player	Class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Hght.
T. W. Drews	'25	Sycamore, Ill.	End	19	162	6
T. S. Gales	'25	Washington, D. C.	End	20	193	6 4
E. E. Stout	'25	New York City	End	20	178	6 1
S. M. Tilton	'25	Fall River	End	21	167	5 8
H. L. Tyson	'24	Princeton, N. J.	End	20	175	6
G. H. Hills	'25	Washington, D. C.	Tackle	20	178	6
J. I. Snyder	'25	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Tackle	22	181	6 2
A. M. Buckner	'24	Owensboro, Ky.	Guard	22	197	5 11
A. F. Howard	'25	Haverhill	Guard	22	180	5 11
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H. P. Bedell	'24	White Plains, N. Y.	Center	22	190	5 11
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J. P. Gorman	'25	Syracuse, N. Y.	Quarterback	23	158	5 7
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Robert Baker	'25	Baltimore, Md.	Halfback	21	179	5 11
A. C. Newby	'24	Jeannette, Pa.	Halfback	20	156	5 8
R. W. Beattie	'25	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Halfback	20	197	5 10
A. J. Barry	'25	Peabody, Mass.	Halfback	21	157	5 8
Howell van Gerbig	'24	New York City	Halfback	20	170	5 10
P. C. Fawer	'25	Joanette, Pa.	Back	20	154	5 7
Harvey Emery	'24	Hoboken, N. J.	Back	20	158	5 11
R. T. Shackelford	'25	Baltimore, Md.	Back	20	162	5 11

REYNOLDS CALLS OUT MATMEN

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 9 (Special).—Jack Reynolds, world's champion welterweight professional wrestler, reported here yesterday, to begin his second season as head coach of the Indiana University varsity wrestling team. Reynolds issued a call for the varsity wrestlers as soon as he arrived and a large squad reported at the men's gymnasium today for the initial practice. With the coming of Reynolds as wrestling coach came the announcement today that E. O. Stehm, athletic director and head coach of football, who returned to Bloomington Sunday, would not coach football or assist in any way this fall.

EASTERN COLLEGES HAVE
SEVERAL HARD CONTESTS

Cornell and Dartmouth Will Meet on Football Field
Tomorrow, While Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh Battle

While the Harvard-Princeton "Big Three" championship battle in the Harvard Stadium will be attracting by far the greatest amount of football attention in the eastern part of the United States tomorrow afternoon, there are a few other games which should produce some grand competition and perhaps furnish a few upsets to go with those of the previous week-end.

For Yale it is expected to be a comparatively easy Saturday. The Elis were going through some stiff competition against Brown University last Saturday while Harvard and Princeton were playing their second-string men; but tomorrow will be just the reverse as Yale will be playing the University of Maryland and taking things easy in anticipation of the game with Princeton next week.

A game which is bound to be more than of passing note is the one which will be played between Syracuse University and McGill University of Canada. This is the only international football match of the 1922 season. The Orange, based on the showing made against the University of Nebraska, should win; but Canadians are pretty sure to make things interesting. Last year Syracuse won, 13 to 0.

Cornell University vs. Dartmouth College; Pennsylvania State College vs. Carnegie Institute of Technology and University of Pittsburgh vs. University of Pennsylvania are three games which by tradition as well as keen football, will attract attention. Cornell should, on previous form, win with ease from Dartmouth, but the Green has been working hard during the past two weeks for this game and while Coach J. L. Cannell '19 and his players realize that they are going to face a very powerful Cornell team, they expect to make a great improvement over last year's showing.

Pennsylvania State will find a worthy opponent in Carnegie Tech. Carnegie held Yale to a 13-to-0 score in the second game on the Elis' schedule and three weeks ago played Washington & Jefferson to a 7-to-7 tie. Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania always play a hard game and there should not be much to choose between the two tomorrow. Pittsburgh has been defeated twice while the only loss for Pennsylvania was last Saturday to Alabama.

There will be a number of attractive games among the New England colleges. Wesleyan, fresh from its victory over Amherst by the one-sided score of 21 to 6 will face Williams College in an important game to both. On past scores Wesleyan should be a slight favorite as it defeated Tufts, 13 to 6, while Tufts defeated Williams, 6 to 0. On the other hand Williams defeated Columbia, 13 to 10 while the latter is the only team that has defeated Wesleyan this year. The Blue and White winning, 10 to 6.

University of Vermont and Norwich University will meet in a game which will figure in the Vermont State championship and the former should win by a wide margin. Brown will meet Bates and should win; but the showing made by Bates in its last two games will not permit the Brownians taking things easy. It will be a hard contest from start to finish. Bowdoin will meet Tufts, while Maine will face New Hampshire College, and Colby will play Fordham. Amherst and Trinity College will meet in a strictly New England contest, while Springfield Training School will face Holy Cross College.

Boston will get another chance to see a southern team in action as Baylor University of Texas will face Boston College at Braves Field. Baylor has made a pretty good name for itself in southern circles and its work against a northern team will be closely watched.

The United States academies will be busily engaged tomorrow, especially the United States Military Academy, which will battle against Notre Dame University, a western team that has always caused the Army much trouble on account of its forward-passing game. The United States Naval Academy will face St. Xavier in a game which should be nothing much more than a practice match for the second-string players.

TWO IMPORTANT
ROWING DATES

Childs Cup Race April 28 and
American Henley May 26

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Dates for two of America's rowing classics were announced tonight when the American Rowing Association held its annual meeting at the Harvard Club, fixed April 28 for the Childs cup race, and May 26 for the American Henley regatta. Both will be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia.

An earlier date than usual was set for the Childs cup race, in which Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania crews will be contestants as part of a move by the association to avoid conflicts in regattas such as have existed in past seasons. The complete list of dates for college events will be announced later.

T. B. Heath of Pennsylvania was re-elected chairman of the association; W. B. Curtis, Yale, vice-chairman; Rudolph Rauch, Princeton, treasurer, and J. A. Brown, Pennsylvania, secretary.

Among others attending the meeting were Dr. J. D. Spaeth, Princeton rowing coach; H. B. Thompson of Princeton; Romeyn Berry, graduate athletic manager at Cornell; H. Thurston of Syracuse; M. G. Bogue, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association; John Goethius of Yale; Dr. R. H. Howe Jr., C. B. Wood, and Sheridan Logan of Harvard; and Commander Rockwell of the United States Naval Academy.

CALIFORNIA OPEN GOLF DATE
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The California state open golf championship will be held Jan. 5 and 6 on the course of the San Francisco club. It was on this course that Jack Hutchison won the open championship of northern California last year against a field of four score of the best players in the west. J. M. Barnes, Hutchison's touring partner last year, is the holder of the California open title, which he won on the Wilshire course in Los Angeles. The California association is counting on the entries of both Hutchison and Eugene Sarazen in this year's open championship.

TOURNAMENT CALLED OFF

The pocket billiard tournament for the New England championship, which was to have started tomorrow night, was called off by the management of the State Theater Club here today. Owing to lack of interest and various difficulties, the management decided not to attempt it for the present.

FOUR LONG DISTANCE
RUNNERS SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Four long distance running stars have been suspended by the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union Association, it became known today, for failure to attend a meeting of the registration committee yesterday at which an investigation was begun into alleged professionalism in connection with a race planned for an early date.

The suspended athletes include W. Ritola, of the Finnish American Athletic Club, victor in the recent national 10-mile championship race. The others are Cliff Mitchell, of St. Christopher's Club, and Victor Erickson and Ilmar Prim, of the Finnish-American Club.

Details of the investigation and the proposed race was withheld, but the registration committee issued the following statement:

"From the statements made by the athletes who were summoned before the committee we have reason to believe that a long-distance race was contemplated for which prizes were to be other than prescribed by the Amateur Athletic Union rules. The committee withholds action for further investigation."

FOURTEEN COLLEGES
TO COMPETE IN SHOOT

SHOOTING match in three fortnightly stages will be held during February and March among the 14 colleges and universities affiliated with the Intercollegiate Association of Attained Rifle Clubs, it was announced today. Trophies will be awarded the winning team and the best individual scorer, and, on the basis of the results, a ranking list will be published.

Since the war, small-bore rifle shooting has been included as a minor sport at many American colleges, most of which are not yet members of the intercollegiate association which was formed last year by Princeton, Yale and Columbia. The association plans international collegiate contests and also expects to be represented in future annual national matches at Camp Perry, O.

FINAL FIELD HOCKEY
TRYOUT TOMORROW

The final tryout for the All-Boston field hockey team that will represent this city at the three-days' field hockey carnival in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, and Dec. 1 and 2, for the national championship in this popular women's sport, will be held tomorrow forenoon, at 11 o'clock, on the Boston School of Physical Education Field, in the Fenway. The first and second elevens will be picked from among the two teams chosen last Sunday during the tryouts at Chestnut Hill, when some fifty young women assembled from the nine clubs in the Boston Field Hockey Association, which is to send on the All-Boston team, and also the high-school elevens in Greater Boston, which are allied members of the association.

The players will be picked by four judges. Two will be Miss May Wilson and Mrs. Pearson, the English women who are in this country coaching, and Miss Bessie Rudd of Wellesley College, and Miss Leslie Sawtelle of the Boston School of Physical Education. It is expected that Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, Md., will all have teams in the round-robin tournament, at Philadelphia. The All-Boston team will play a game with the All-Worcester club, on the Radcliffe College Field, in Cambridge, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25. The only high school player to survive the cuts at the tryouts last Sunday was Miss Mildred Sanford, captain of the Melrose High School team.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

"BIG THREE" RUNNERS READY FOR CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

Meet in Their First Annual Triangular Run Over the Belmont Course Tomorrow Morning

Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities will hold their first annual triangular cross-country run over the Belmont hill-and-dale course tomorrow morning. The varsity engagement being started at 11 o'clock and five minutes after the varsity runners have been set off, the freshmen harriers of Harvard and Yale will follow in their annual meeting. Princeton will not compete in the evening run. Harvard and Yale have gone through comparatively inauspicious seasons in cross-country, but Princeton has forced herself very much into the limelight, chiefly by virtue of her unexpected victory over the strong Massachusetts Institute of Technology team. Technology, which had previously conquered Harvard and Princeton in a triangular meet, coupled with a victory over J. F. Moxley's 1922 Cornell team, went to Princeton last Saturday almost certain of victory. The manner in which the Princeton runners pulled victory from the fire by their capturing of third, fourth, fifth, and sixth positions is well known and is a distinct testimonial to the pace and consistency of the Orange and Black organization. They could not snatch a first or second from Technology, but they were up against brilliant runners, faster men, perhaps, than they will face from the ranks of the Crimson and Blue and the chances of their showing the way to their ancient "Big Three" rivals seem particularly bright.

While it does not seem likely that either the Harvard or Yale forces can rush through to any overwhelming triumph, they may possibly so scatter their runners as to break up the Princeton blanket, and if they can do this there is no telling what may happen. Both Harvard and Yale will produce much better running than they have at any time this year. They will not let Princeton get away from them if they can possibly prevent it.

An interesting feature of the meet will be the appearance on the Belmont course of the three leading mile runners of the "Big Three." It is improbable, at least not probable, that they will be the first men in for their respective teams; but their names are so well known that their participation attaches considerable color to the meet.

S. C. Conger '24, Princeton's cross-country captain, is a mile runner of more than ordinary ability. He proved this in his work against Yale and Harvard last spring. M. K. Douglas '24, the brilliant Yale miler, will also be on the course, as will Capt. J. W. Burke '23, Harvard's track captain, who outran Douglas for a new Harvard-Yale record in the dual meet last spring. Conger was right on Douglas' heels in the Princeton-Yale meet, and so there will be a case of intense rivalry within the ranks of the three big teams, for it offers all of these mile runners an opportunity to beat an old rival.

J. W. Gordon '24 is perhaps Princeton's best man, he being the first man to finish behind the Technology stars, Capt. R. E. Hendrie and E. S. Sanborn, who took first and second in their match with the Orange and Black. Ridenour Raymond '24, L. B. Leeming '24, and Conger, who took fourth, fifth, and sixth, in this same meet, will be hard men for Harvard and Yale to deal with. Balance on a cross-country team is desirable, and the Princeton harriers have it pre-eminently.

Harvard has no harrier of the exceptional order. Her season has been rather up and down, victories, usually, over the small colleges, and defeats, ordinarily, in the major engagements. In the triangular race with Dartmouth and Technology, the first Cornell man to place came in seventh. That was Burke, and though his running was commendable, the general work of the team was not exactly encouraging. Capt. H. L. Pratt Jr. '25 of the Crimson, who was unable to finish the triangular run, is expected to be in condition to make a good run tomorrow. Such men as A. L. Coburn '24, R. A. Lutz '23, and W. L. Chapin Jr. '25, are expected to do well for Harvard, as they have in previous meets.

The Yale harriers are in fine condition for the run and for the first time this season Yale will enter its full strength, as up to this time Capt. E. C. Vanderpyl '23 has been unable to run. Coach William Guehl has pronounced him fit for the race this Saturday, and it is expected that his running will help Yale's chances of victory. Last year Vanderpyl finished third in the dual meet against Harvard over the New Haven course, while M. K. Douglas '24, his team mate, was first and Burke of Harvard placed second.

To date Yale has made a creditable showing without the services of their star captain. The team took first in the Connecticut state junior championship and second in the senior championship in New Haven last week. The strong Cynnet Athletic Club team of Stamford bested the Eli runners in this race. The Yale freshmen have also made a good showing against outside teams up to this time. They placed second to the varsity in the Connecticut junior championship and defeated the Princeton freshmen last week over their home course, 24 to 32.

Besides Captain Vanderpyl, Yale has several other varsity individual stars who are teams in pace well among the select group of winners. Douglas is one of the best cross-country runners in the country. He and Vanderpyl are of about equal worth. Mead Treadwell '24 is another Eli hill-and-dale star who is certain of a place against Harvard and Princeton. He was fifth in the Harvard race last year and this season he is stronger than ever, having won the Connecticut state junior race and taken second in the senior event. Other varsity luminaries are: T. N. Tracy '25, A. V. Greeley '25, and R. C. Freeland '25.

Major J. L. Griffith Is for Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—In a speech to be delivered before alumni of 35 colleges gathered at Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., tonight, Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the Intercollegiate Conference, is to come out strongly in favor of college co-operation with the War Department in physical education and development of youth with a view to the military value of such training. By physical education he meant the requirement of a certain amount of athletic activity for credits toward the completion of a college career.

Major Griffith stated his position here today before leaving for Des Moines. He said he was heartily in sympathy with the aims of J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in his movement to promote athletics for the masses. "If we can't have universal military training as a measure of preparedness for national defense," said Major Griffith, "we can achieve the same result by widespread physical training."

Secretary Weeks has called a meeting of the National Amateur Athletic Federation at Washington for Nov. 21, inviting many college presidents among others to attend. W. D. Scott, president of Northwestern University here, a member of the "Big Ten," plans to be present.

While approving the movement for mass athletics, Major Griffith does not carry his enthusiasm as far as some who would abolish varsity competition and the development of individual stars.

"I think we should have both varsity and intramural or mass athletics," he said today. "In most colleges we could not have intramurals if they were not financed by the receipts of varsity games."

"There has been some criticism of the prices charged for football games. The colleges need the money for the support of other varsity games as well as intramurals. There are from 30,000 to 40,000 students engaged in intramural athletics at the 'Big Ten' schools and very little money is appropriated for this work from university funds. At University of Michigan, for instance, not a cent is provided by the regents for intramural athletics. Director F. H. Yost sets aside \$10,000 a year of the football receipts for this purpose. This situation is general throughout the Conference."

"The colleges have not gone crazy over competitive athletics, as charged in some quarters, despite the fact that they are spending millions on building greater stadiums. These stadiums are not used solely for public contests. In the new Ohio State University Stadium, for instance, the room underneath the stadium is equipped for gymnastics, basketball courts and locker rooms needed for intramural sports."

Athletics, according to Major Griffith, are invaluable in creating morale, in teaching the lessons of loyalty and patriotism, factors most essential to a nation which depends upon raising a citizen army on short order in time of emergency.

"Our athletics," he said, "are too valuable to be dispensed with and too important ever to be placed on the defensive. Our aim is to make athletics increasingly helpful and beneficial to the nation."

During the war Major Griffith had supervision over the work of 80,000 men in the 88th Division and after several changes to various camps, was ordered to Washington to command the physical and bayonet work of the army in the United States. He drew up a plan for universal military training which received considerable backing following the war, but it fell through, due partly to devotion of Congressmen to factional warfare, he says, rather than constructive legislation.

In his call to college presidents, Secretary Weeks said in part: "Gratifying progress has been made in the last two or three years in the military training now conducted by the War Department in the schools, colleges and summer training camps. But the War Department feels the need of a more complete survey of the situation than has yet been made, with a view of satisfactory orientation and a well-considered program for the future. It is apparent that the problem cannot be approached from a military angle alone and that the advice and assistance of civilians interested in the education and development of our youth is necessary."

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harriers will turn the tables, and emerge victorious. Columbia was second in the Syracuse affair, finishing 10 points behind Cornell; but tomorrow they will have the advantage of running over their own course. Merner states that his team was under an additional disadvantage at Syracuse, due to the fact that a number of his best men are exceptional light runners, and therefore not suited to the muddy course over which they were forced to run.

Little is known concerning the prospects of the Quakers and the New Englandites. Dartmouth appears to have the edge on the Pennsylvanians, but there seems to be little chance of his finishing better than in third place, despite the fact that she placed second to Cornell last year. J. H. Young '23 is the only outstanding star on the Green team, but R. M. Udall '23 and W. B. Nazro '24 are expected to show up well. Pennsylvania has three unusual mile runners entered in the persons of D. W. Head '23, Saymon Kerr '25 and E. O. McLane '25, but it is a question as to what they will be able to do at the longer distance over rough road. The three men named were included in the Pennsylvania four-mile relay team which invaded England for the Oxford-Cambridge relay last spring. The Philadelphians have another good man in J. R. G. Fisher '25. Fisher won the individual championship at the Columbia University interscholastic meet two years ago.

As regards individual honors, Walter Higgins '24L, former Blue and White captain, is an outstanding favorite. Higgins was barely nosed out for first place at Syracuse last week, while the first Cornell man to finish placed fourth. The Columbian also placed second in the intercollegiate last year, and holds the record for the Van Cortlandt Park course. Young, of Dartmouth, is favored to come in second; but his supremacy will probably be strongly disputed by Capt. R. F. Moore '24, of Columbia, and E. A. Gordon '23, of Cornell.

By special arrangement eight men will run on each team, but only the first five will be counted toward place points. The remaining three, however, by finishing ahead of some of the first five competing teams, may cause their place numbers to begin at a higher point.

PRINCETON TEAM IN THE STADIUM

Coach Roper Gives Tiger Football Players Fast Practice

Princeton's football team, almost unbelievably rejuvenated after an early-season start that forebode certain disaster, trotted confidently out onto the Harvard Stadium gridiron this morning and engaged in a fast workout under the direction of Head Coach W. W. Roper, as one of the concluding numbers in its strenuous program of preparation for the clash tomorrow with Harvard.

As compared with the team which floundered clumsily through the early games this fall, the aggregation which roamed over the Cambridge turf is a different nature. The same men were there, but they were reborn football players. In their passing, kicking, running—in their every movement, in fact—they were an astonishingly revived tribe.

The brilliant victory over Chicago, which was on the tongue of every Princeton man in Cambridge today, was the turning point in the 1922 career of the Orange and Black. Coach Roper is happy and smiling. "A month ago no one would have given a penny for our chances; but just watch us tomorrow," he said. "We know we have a good team to face, no doubt of that; but we've got a good team now to face it."

This Princeton squad arrived early this morning, but did not get on to the Stadium rounds until shortly before noon. There were 54 in the official party, and to this was added the usual number of ultra-enthusiastic followers. Roper himself was in uniform when the men came through the gate; and for a moment there seemed shades of 1920, when the familiar sight of D. B. Lourie '22 was sighted. He was in uniform and looked very much at home again in the Stadium. He's the quarterback coach this year.

Coach Roper appeared almost certain on the starting order of his eleven tomorrow. Since the Chicago game there has been endless discussion as to how the opening whistle would find the Orange and Black lined up. Of particular interest was the lineup entered by Roper this morning that he would probably start A. B. Snively '24 at right guard, K. B. Smith '24 at right end, and R. W. Wingate '24 at quarterback, in place of J. P. Gorman '23, who performed so brilliantly in the Chicago game.

Roper made the rather surprising statement this morning that Gorman, in the Chicago game, displayed everything that Lourie ever did in the latter's best day. Gorman, however, went through a severe battering, and would not be able to do himself justice tomorrow, Roper believes. He declared that while Gorman was in his opinion a truly wonderful player, the spirit was not far behind him, and the shift would mean no handicap. Gorman is being saved for the Yale game.

The Stadium surface will be in good condition for the game. The straw was removed early this morning, and the sun which came out unobstructed dried it out well by afternoon. The Princeton coaches expressed pleasure at the return of good weather, for they want a fast field. Harvard does, too.

Roper declared this morning that he will be very pleased if the Princeton-Chicago relations are continued. He and everyone with him today said the game with the Maroons was one of the most brilliant in their recollections; most of them said it exceeded anything they had ever seen. Chicago could have sold five or six times as many tickets as it did for the game, indicating the rapidly growing interest in football all over the country.

Princeton Varsity—W. C. Bennett '23, J. W. Burke '23, A. L. Coburn Jr. '24, F. M. Cobb '25, A. V. Greeley '24, C. E. Dexter Jr. '25, Theodore Dreier '24, William Duane Jr. '23, T. S. Hanington '23, E. G. Land '24, R. A. Lutz '23, D. H. Mooney '25, D. S. Muzzey '24, Campbell Newhall '24, Capt. H. L. Pratt '23, B. S. Pray '25.

Harvard Freshmen—R. G. Allen, L. B. Barker, E. E. Boyce, J. W. Grossman, F. P. Kane, H. R. Kobes,

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BRITISH CONDUCT LOSING BUSINESS

End of Year's Trading Shows
Deficit of £10,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Gov-
ernment has recently published a re-
port of its adventures as a merchant
during the year 1920-21. Unlike the
majority of the concerns engaged in
the trading business during that boom
year, the British Government did not
make a profit. Indeed, it is to be
feared that it had been an ordinary
trading concern with an ordinary
amount of capital at its disposal, it
would have found itself in the hands
of one of its own departments, known
as the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.
Setting aside a loss of £162,000,000,
which was not incurred in actual trad-
ing but most of which the Nation paid
back to itself in cheaper bread, there
was a loss of over £10,000,000.

Where did all the money go? A
sum of £5,700,000 went in trying to
save the country from loss on the
large stocks of bacon it had accumu-
lated. £2,000,000 was lost on dried
fruits—chiefly on currants, which
were packed in canvas bags and got
both crushed and wet, the deteriora-
tion being aggravated by unavoidable
delay in unloading. It appears that
the Government, sad to relate, was
not protected in its contracts or by
insurance against any of these dan-
gers.

The loss of £3,000,000 incurred on
Australian meat was happily counter-
balanced by a gain of an equal amount
in the preceding year. Not so, un-
happily in the case of £250,000 lost
on Chinese pork. This in reality was
only an oversight as a certain firm
of importers was paid £40 per box
instead of £30 owing to a mistake of
two officials who have since left the
Government service, and it is hoped
that the sum will ultimately be re-
funded by the firm to whom the over-
payment was made.

Besides these two officials there
were others, who when calculating
the price to be charged for cattle food
forgot to add in the cost of storage or
transport, the loss thus incurred
amounting to £122,000. A large sum
was also lost in purchases of Chinese
flour, which the people of Great
Britain refused to eat (whenever
they knew what it was). Happily,
however, an unnamed foreign govern-
ment came to the rescue and bought
what the British Government had not
either disposed of or been obliged to
throw away. Nevertheless, the net
loss ran into millions of pounds.

On the other side of the ledger is
the case of the National Stud Farm at
Tully which stood in the Government's
books at £29,000, whereas an inde-
pendent valuer put the stock down at
£294,000. Eleven yearlings from this
farm sold at Newmarket for £76,000,
though their "book" value was only
£5,000. Better than this, the Board of
Trade owns a frozen meat factory at
Las Palmas on which it has managed
to make a profit of over £600,000. The
factory, it should be added, is leased
to a private firm. Taken all in all,
however, the Government's trading
exploits can hardly be described as
successful. It would indeed be sur-
prising if they had been, for commer-
cial activities need a highly special-
ized training which is not possessed
by the average Government official,
who is notorious for rushing in and
spending the Nation's money where
the regular traders themselves fear
to tread. There is, however, one fea-
ture of the matter upon which the
British Government may safely be
congratulated. It has not suppressed
the full story of its financial losses,
but has set it all out in a Blue Book
which can be purchased through any
bookseller—price six shillings.

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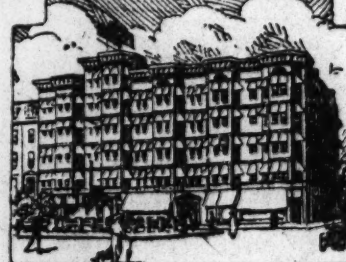
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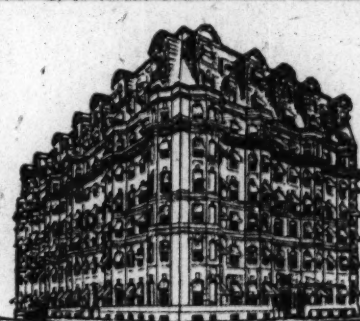


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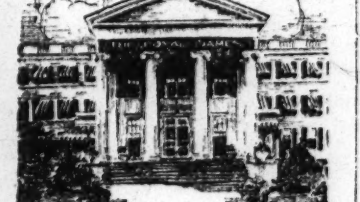
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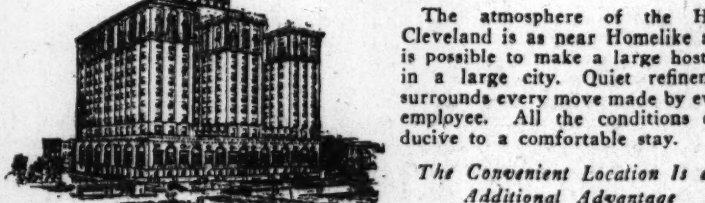
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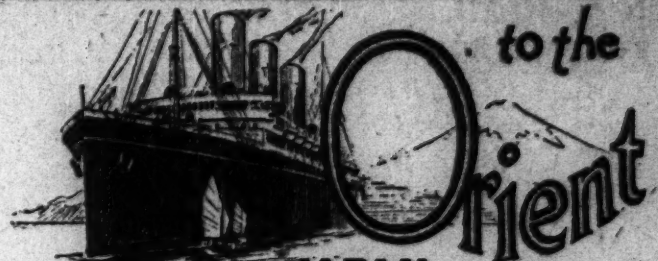
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BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

EXPERIENCES
SHARP BREAKLeading Industrial Issues Decline
Abruptly to Lower
Level

The struggle for supremacy between opposing speculative forces imparted a decidedly irregular trend to opening prices in today's New York stock market.

A number of shares conspicuously weak in yesterday's late dealings continued under pressure today, notably Allied Chemical, Studebaker, Baldwin and the Steel shares.

On the other hand there was a moderate inquiry for some of the public utilities. Market Street Railway preferred duplicating its year's high on a net gain of 2 points and Columbia Gas being pushed up 1.

Mexican Petroleum continued strong, gaining 2 1/2 points, and the Pan-American shares rose in sympathy. Kresge jumped 5 1/4 points to a new high and Dupont moved up 4 1/2.

Other strong spots were Missouri Pacific preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Marine preferred and General Asphalt, all up 1 to 2 points. Weakness was noted, however, in General Electric, Famous Players, U. S. Alcohol, Consolidated Gas, Continental Can and Foreign Body.

Foreign exchange rates were easier. Allied Chemical Slumps

Heartened by their success in depressing a number of specialties, including Allied Chemical, which dropped 8 points below yesterday's high, short interest turned their attention to some of the market leaders.

United States Steel common was subjected to pressure and sagged to 108, its weakness having a restraining effect on buying in other quarters of the list. Attempts were made to rally the list by bidding up of various oil, shipping and food, shoe, can, and metal, changing shares, but most of them made only a feeble response to the "bullish" operations.

Short-covering in Allied Chemical after it had touched 7 1/4 caused a rebound of 2 points. Trading became quieter toward noon, probably pending the announcement of the monthly tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation.

Prices in the general list at that time showed a varied assortment of gains and losses with most of the popular shares ruling fractionally below yesterday's closing prices.

Call money opened at 5 1/2 per cent. Bear Pressure Exerted

There was a general decline of large dimensions later under bear pressure. Market Street Railway preferred dropped from 76, its early high price to 70. Houston Oil and Fisher Body slumped 4. Central Leather common and preferred, 3 to 3 1/2. Railway Steel Spring, 3 1/2. Standard Oil of New Jersey, 2 1/2. Gulf States Steel, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Burns Brothers A, 2 1/2.

Manhattan Elevated fell 4 and the Certificates 6 1/2 points. Losses of 1 to 2 points were also registered by Northern Pacific, Chicago and Fisher Body, Norfolk and Western, Delaware & Hudson, Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway preferred and St. Paul preferred. DuPont rose 6 1/2 to a new high. Homestake Mining 3 1/2, also a new top, Atlas Powder and National Biscuit, 3 to 3 1/2, and Van Raitte Silk, 2.

Copper Bonds Weak

Weakness of Copper Company liens was the principal development in today's early bond dealings, the main trend in which was downward. Chile Copper 7s reacted 2 1/2 points, touching 113, and Cerro de Pasco 8s dropped 1.

Foreign issues were mixed. Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s dropped 2 points, and Mexican 4s and Prague 7 1/2s yielded fractionally, while Seine 7 1/2s and 8s made moderate gains.

Except for a slight gain in Erie General 4s, most of the railroad mortgages lost ground. Losses, however, were of a fractional nature, as a group of 7 1/2 percent of the most prominent.

Local tracings continued under pressure, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s, Third Avenue Adjustment 5s and Interborough 5s all losing ground. Moderate gains were made by United States Rubber 5s and American Telephone 5s.

U. S. Government bonds were quiet. Advances of 8 to 20 cents on \$100 were made by the old 4 1/2 series while the other active issues were virtually unchanged.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. \$1.15 1/2 \$1.15 1/2 \$1.14 1/2 \$1.15 1/2
May 1.14 1/2 1.14 1.13 1.14 1/2
July 1.05 1/2 1.06 1.05 1.06 1/2

Dec. 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 68 1/2
May 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 68 1/2
July 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 68 1/2

Dec. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 41 1/2
May 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 41 1/2
July 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 41 1/2

Dec. 10 10 10 10 10
Jan. 9 10 10 10 10

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Heintz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Cotton Control Pending

It has seemed easier to use force in reason. When reason is brought to bear, modification of laws which govern production and trade may be attempted, but when force is used or even the power of the trade unions is used for other than trade union purposes, disaster may be expected." "If unemployment continues slightly on increase.

SPECULATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET RAMPANT

At the low of 6.17½ francs touched Wednesday, French francs were off 85½ cents from the year's high of 37 April 17, and only 46½ cent above the record low of 5.71 in the autumn of 1920. Belgian francs at Wednesday low of 5.58½ were off 10½ cents from 56½ francs 14½ cents from the year's high of 8.73, and 43½ cent under former record low of 192½ cents in November, 1920.

Firmness in lire, which heretofore have shown the same general trend francs, is understood to reflect international confidence in the new Government. Italian bankers in New York are more than satisfied with the effect of events in Italy, and speculation in lire at present is extremely dull.

It seems reasonable to expect that a large amount of construction work will go ahead throughout the winter. Exceptionally favorable weather in October encouraged the starting of many projects which now must be hurried to completion, even though conditions may not be so agreeable as they were. Indications are that next year the activity in the city will continue. Rentals in Chicago are still moderately high and the tens of thousands of apartments and dwellings added to the housing accommodations of the city during the year have made little or no impression on

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Payment of 40 per cent of its indebtedness to all creditors by the Willys Corporation was announced today by Percy H. Johnston, chairman of the 'bankers' credit committee of the corporation. He said that another substantial dividend would be paid soon.

RECORD FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS OF THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Directors of the American Smelters Securities Company have called a special meeting of shareholders for Dec. 14 to act on a resolution ordering the institution of proceedings for the purpose of dissolving the company, which was organized in 1906 for the purpose of financing the purchase of some properties by the American Smelting and Refining Company, of which it is a subsidiary.

The purpose of its organization having been accomplished the directors felt that it would lessen the administration cost of the properties if the company were disbanded. The American Smelting and Refining Company owns sufficient stock of the securities company to insure dissolution.

precipitate action would be taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting yesterday. The special committee that has been appointed to consider the selection of a new chairman and the future policies of the association is made up of wholly representative men who can be depended upon to act wisely and along broad but conservative lines. When this committee makes its report the officials representing the member roads will be called together at an early date, not only to elect a new chairman, but also to decide what the work of the association in the fu-

PACKARD MOTOR REPORTS FOR YEAR

ing steadily has grown among railway executives that decentralization of direction and management should be carried as far as possible. For instance, the officials of the great Pennsylvania Railroad System point out that in the earlier days they had no difficulty in settling labor questions with their own men by dealing with them directly. Despite all that has

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared an extra dividend of \$1 and the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 on the common, both payable, Jan. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Underwood Typewriter Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the preferred and

opments of the last two years had been brought to the point where they thought that it was almost imperative to handle labor and other problems through centralized bodies set up for that specific purpose. In some railroad circles now the opinion is expressed that if the United States Railroad Board, which was provided for in the transportation act, is not abol-

Directors of Pratt & Whitney declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 9.

The Cumberland Pipe Line Company, Inc., has declared the usual annual dividend of \$12 a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

state Commerce Commission or Congress, it would be perfectly easy to call together a general meeting at some convenient point. Despite all of these proposals there are prominent railway executives who believe that the association should be continued along the lines already indicated and there is reason for believing that their opinion will prevail.

LUMBER ORDERS GAIN
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The Southern Pine Association's barometer for the last week shows lumber orders received increased 2.33 per cent over the previous week production decreased 3.22 per cent. and shipments decreased 4.99 per cent.

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Net earnings of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company and subsidiaries for nine months ended Sept. 30 are \$1,215,015 after bond interest, but before federal tax, equal to \$9.29 a share on outstanding 131,033 shares no par stock, compared with \$707,995 or \$5.40 in the same period of 1921. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, net earnings were \$403,335, compared with \$412,019 in the previous quarter and \$402,773 in the first

Sweden	2680	2692	268
Denmark	2012	2013	268
Norway	1860	1840	268
Greece	0158	0152	199
Argentina	.81	.816	9648
Poland	.65	.63	2380
Hungary	.04%	.04%	2030
Yugoslavia	.022	.041	2980
Finland	.0253	.0258	1980
Czechoslovakia	.0318	.0225	2026
Rumania	.0064	.0062½	1930
Portugal	.870	.875	\$1.06
Hong Kong	7275	7275	1.0832

STEEEL'S UNFILLED
ORDERS INCREASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Oct. 31, made public today, totaled 6,902,287 tons, an increase of 210,680 tons, as compared with Sept. 30, last.

dividend of 10 per cent, placing the stock on a straight 20 per cent yearly basis. Heretofore semi-annual dividends of 8 per cent with 2 per cent extra were declared.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Opportunities of the Student in Agriculture, by Dean Vivian

TO own a farm, to till it well, and to lead a good and useful life in the open country, is above any materialistic ambition, the aim which Dean Alfred Vivian of the Ohio State University College of Agriculture, would inspire in his men and women students. That his primary ideal has been caught by many of his students is Dean Vivian's belief and he has faith that the strength of this ideal is proving true armor against the old saying, "Nobody ever got rich on a farm," precept calculated to divert good farmers and good farm wives to other lines of life work.

To Help Make Farm Life Satisfying

"Above all else this college tries to turn out men who will be good farmers, women who will make good farm wives, and men and women who will be good rural citizens," continued Dean Vivian, "taking a home in all of the community activities now under way to make life in the country more prosperous and satisfying."

"But there are of course other and more material opportunities that I would also urge since, just at this time, newspaper readers are inclined to think of the American farmer as bankrupt and in despair. It is true that the last two years have been lean ones for the man on the land. Throughout this period, however, it has been certain that better times must come, and it is now beyond question that they are coming. I do not know that the time will ever come when farmers will be millionaires, but I do know that the time approaches very rapidly when the good farmer will receive for his skill, his labor and his professional training a return commensurate with the vital and fundamental contribution he makes toward the maintenance of our civilization."

"I do not anticipate that society will make him a present of these, his just rewards. That is not done. But anyone who is in touch with agricultural extension education, with the farm bureau movement, and with the rural co-operative tendency knows that farmers soon will be in a position to win these things for themselves through the application of business methods to production and, in some cases, to the initial processes of distribution."

To Develop New and Better Order

"As for the farm wife of the future, I believe she will have the same conveniences and comforts in her home that well-to-do city people now enjoy. I believe she will have for her children rural schools as good as the best city schools are today. I believe that rural social life will become as well rounded and as agreeable as is social life in cities. And I believe, finally, that the religious life of the farm family will, through a rural church revived and renewed, become fully as rich and as satisfying as is the religious life in the best city communities."

"In the development of a new and better order of life in the open country there is work for agriculturally

trained persons of almost all types and tastes. Agriculturally trained teachers are needed in the high schools and colleges and in the State extension services. Scientists and research men are always needed by colleges, experiment stations and the federal department of agriculture. For the young man or woman who lives to write, an agricultural education opens up the expanding field of rural journalism, and the boy or girl with a head for business will find increasing



Geelong Grammar School, Australia, on a Sports Day

opportunities in the field of farmers' organization.

"Again, there is an ever-increasing demand from industries closely associated with agriculture for agriculturally educated men, for agricultural chemists in fertilizer and food-stuff concerns, for dairy technicians in that great industry, for agricultural engineers by the manufacturers of farm machinery. Demand for agriculturally trained students in occupations other than farming has always been brisk and the student who has done good work has almost always been able to get a job that pays more than is generally received by the students of other colleges in agriculture, directly upon graduation."

To Raise Rural Standards

"But as it is in farming so it is even in these less direct aspects of agriculture. There is not a million dollars in it for the worker. I have just looked through 350 cards returned by as many alumni of the college, some of whom have been 20 years or more in the agricultural field. The highest salary reported is \$9000, that of a prominent farm-paper editor. Of the rest only six salaries were more than \$5000 a year."

"There is not much money to be made out of an agricultural education in schools, perhaps one takes the broad training it gives entirely out of the agricultural field and into business. But this only about two per cent of our graduates have chosen to do. "In agriculture there is a full and comfortable living for all who render faithful service. Such service is in a good cause: to help to strengthen the effectiveness and the intelligence of that half of the American population who are the bedrock of our democratic civilization."

The Observatory

THE educational acorn which was planted in Gary, Ind., some seven years ago, has grown into a sizeable oak. Forty-three cities in 19 states in all parts of the country are now operating one or more of their schools on the Gary plan, or some other modification of the Gary system. The institution which had its beginnings in the middle west and its early development in the same section, has now won a place for itself in such eastern communities as Troy, N. Y., and Philadelphia, in such southern cities as Dallas, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala., and such far western centers as Sacramento, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

It may perhaps be said that something aside sheer merit has been responsible for this rapid widening of the Gary system's sphere of influence. Many towns were virtually forced to adopt it or something like it. They saw no other way out of the desperate situation caused by the lack of enough school buildings to accommodate the eligible pupils. By utilizing playgrounds, workshops and class rooms in the rotation which the Gary method provides, they were at least able to frequent opportunities to all, even though those opportunities were not of the traditional kind. It is significant, however, that in a number of places the passing of the financial emergency and the completion of new building programs have not served to lessen the regard in which the Gary plan is held or to cause a return to the old order.

Interesting testimony along this latter line comes from Saginaw, Mich., where a special effort was lately made to discover the attitude of both teachers and pupils toward the new method of school organization. The Gary plan has been in operation there for more than a year and may be said to have had a fair test. So 21 teachers and 191 pupils in the Jerome School were asked to tell what they thought of it and whether they liked it better than they did the old plan. The results are now at hand. On the part of the teachers, there is, according to C. E. Bradshaw in School and Society, practically unanimity of opinion. They express themselves as

favorable to the method as a whole and find that their work under it is less burdensome. A large majority considers that more satisfactory results are obtained with the Gary plan than with the conventional plan and not one of them believes that the results are less satisfactory. The one important difference of opinion comes on a question of administration. Is the Gary system good for children of all ages? The answer is in the negative. It is agreed that grades 6, 7, and 8 should be included in the Gary plan. In grade 7 the percentage is 94, in grade 6, 83 and in grade 5, 49. Explaining their choice of the new plan the children say they enjoy the movement of the class from room to room and to playground, like a change of teachers and declare that they learn more. Those who favor the old plan do so because they object to the movement of the class and because they want to have one teacher all the time.

There is keen regret in many parts of the Dominion over the failure of the various education ministers to agree to recommend to their respective governments the creation of a National Canadian Bureau of Education. After two days' deliberation the ministers and their deputies felt that they could properly do nothing more than suggest to the provincial authorities that the matter be considered. Although the proposal, which already has been widely indorsed, calls only for a central body which will collect information about the Dominion school systems and investigate new educational movements, the fear that there might be some violation of the fundamental of provincial autonomy, proved too strong a deterring factor. Some of the deputies who favor the plan are in hopes

that at a later conference more of a national viewpoint will prevail. In any event the matter will not be allowed to go by default.

The movement for specialized instruction, touched on in a report by Dr. Inglis of Harvard, is making rapid progress. There is less and less call for the "Jack of all trades" teacher. The fact that high schools have grown so rapidly that they must now offer several courses in each subject has naturally contributed to this happy situation but even in the smaller schools it has been found possible to rearrange the curriculum in such a way that each teacher will be given only a limited field to cover.

Mr. Cove's Impressions of American Education

London, England
Special Correspondence
MR. W. G. COVE, president of the English National Union of Teachers, has made a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in which he gives his impressions he formed of American education and educators when he visited the conference of the National Education Association of the United States held in Boston.

"It was an impressive sight," said Mr. Cove, "that great gathering of teachers, superintendents, university

principals and professors. Although I did not cross the Atlantic to attend the conference, many of the delegates in the audience had traveled more miles than I. Hour after hour they sat listening to reports and discussions all directed to the single theme of education and democracy. It was inspiring to me, coming from an atmosphere of reaction, to find the conference so buoyant and hopeful, to hear hardly a mention of reaction, and to find them discussing proposals for extension and development."

A natural orator himself, Mr. Cove's opinion of the speeches is of interest. "I was interested," he said, "to find that a type of emotional, evangelical oratory, which seems to have gone out of date here, was still much appreciated in the meetings. A deeply philosophical speech, greatly enjoyed by the audience, earnestly and carefully followed, would be succeeded by a speech bordering on pure sentimentality. This, too, seemed to be enjoyed. I somehow got the impression that the Americans are more emotional than we are in this country. At the same time, they will listen to philosophical talks much more patiently than we will."



Photograph © G. Wilmot, Geelong

teacher as the National Union of Teachers does in this country."

But the feature of his visit to which Mr. Cove attaches the greatest weight is its importance as a symbol of a growing international friendship. He is specially impressed by the fact that the National Education Association has decided to organize an International Congress of Education to be held in the United States in 1923. "I need hardly say," Mr. Cove stated, "that my efforts will be cast in the direction of co-operation in this most worthy object. We cannot afford to wait upon politicians and statesmen. The organized teachers of the various countries must do their share in promoting international understanding. Unless I am mistaken, the National Union of Teachers will do all that lies in its power in the cause of world peace."

Changes in Secondary School Policy in Great Britain

THE outstanding fact with regard to British secondary education is the excess of demand over supply which has made itself felt since the war. At Birmingham, for example, while the number of children fit for secondary education is estimated at 18,000, there are only 6000 places available. In Manchester there have been this year four competitors for each vacancy in the municipal secondary schools. The influence of this condition of things is seen in the new regulations for secondary schools, recently issued by the Board of Education, and in other respects also the regulations indicate important changes of policy.

The main consideration which has weighed with the board in the drawing up of the new rules is that of making the best use of the limited accommodation available, and of insuring that children capable of profiting by secondary education are not excluded by reason of the presence of others not so capable. One consequence of this will be the abolition of the "waiting list." No preference in admission to a school is to be given on account of priority of application. Where there is an excess of qualified candidates for admission, the selection will be determined by competition among them. Further, the board recommends that steps should be taken by school authorities to secure the withdrawal of pupils who fail to make satisfactory progress, thus compelling each child to justify its continued occupancy of a place at intervals after admission.

A sound change is that which decrees that no child shall in the future enter a secondary school without passing an entrance test, and in order that the payment of fees shall confer no preference the test is to be the same for both free-place holders and fee-payers. This, of course, raises the question of the kind of test which should be applied, and the board are in line with the opinion of the majority of the teaching profession and other educationists in indorsing the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Scholarships and Free Places. "No evidence has shaken our conviction," reported the committee, "that under existing conditions the advantages of a well-conducted examination outbalance its occasional mistakes. For the purpose of selecting children for secondary education its aim must be, so far as possible, to test capacity and promise rather than attainments." The written test, it is recommended, should be confined to

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Geelong Grammar School "the Eton of Australia"

SUCH is the proud title claimed unofficially by the Geelong Grammar School, one of the leading public schools of Australia. It is hardly likely that old Etonians would admit that such a claim was justified, but nevertheless there are some resemblances besides the fact that light blue is the school color.

For the Geelong Grammar School, though founded as a day school, is now to all intents and purposes a boarding school, a fact which makes it almost unique among Australian public schools. In fact, there has been a deliberate attempt to repeat most of the well-known features of the English public school system. For instance, it is probably the only public school in Australia organized on the house system.

The head masters—there have been four since the school's foundation—have all been Englishmen from either Oxford or Cambridge, and two of the three house masters at the present time are Cambridge men. The recent endowment of a classical mastership and the appointment of an "imported" Englishman to this post is another indication of this tendency to look to England for its models.

Geelong, too, draws its boys from the same, or rather the corresponding class, as Eton; for though, of course, Australia has no hereditary aristocracy, the large landowners or "squatters" are in a sense a privileged and wealthy class. Again most of the Australian schools draw their boys from the immediate neighborhood, whereas boys come to Geelong from all parts of the Commonwealth, and even from India and the Pacific Islands.

Geelong Church of England Grammar School—to give it its full title—was founded in 1857 to provide education for the boys of the growing town of Geelong and the neighboring districts which were already fairly well settled. Geelong itself was at one time a rival of Melbourne as the future capital of Victoria and though it has been outdistanced by the rapid growth of Melbourne, it is still one of the four most important cities in the State and is expanding steadily.

Most of the so-called public schools—that is, the privately owned—against the state schools—owe their origin to the various denominational churches and Geelong was until recently directly under the control of the Archbishop of Melbourne and his council. In 1908, however, the Old Boys Association succeeded in obtaining recognition on the school council. Since that time the Old Boys have had a great and growing interest in the development of the school. They were largely instrumental in raising the large sum of nearly £200,000 which was used to acquire a new site and to construct and equip new and modern buildings.

It will be all to the good of the secondary system that the regulations introduced last year giving preference to children whose parents promised to keep them at school for four years or more made stronger. In connection with the vexed question of preparatory departments the regulations will have an effect not welcome to a small section of the public. By virtue of the rule that attendance at a preparatory department will no longer confer preferential admission to the secondary school proper it is anticipated that some of these departments may be closed down. This will be in harmony with the sentiment of that rapidly increasing number of people who hold that every child, rich and poor alike, should attend the public elementary school before admission to the secondary school.

Another change in the regulations concerns "advanced courses" and in this connection it will be gratifying to those educationists who have been pushing the claims of geography to a high place in a curriculum to know that this subject will now be accepted as the main subject of an advanced course.

Whilst educationists are expressing approval of most of the features of the regulations, fault is being found with them in certain important particulars. It is felt that the possibility of restricting the number of free places to 25 per cent which forms one of the innovations contained in them is a backward step. Many local education committees provide far more than that proportion, and the city of Bradford, which supplies free places to 80 per cent of its secondary pupils, has already made a protest.

At first the intention was to build on the outskirts of Geelong, but various considerations induced the council to take a bold step and move some six miles out to a spot on the beautiful Bay of Corio, an inlet from the great bay at the head of which lies Melbourne. The new site is as nearly as possible an ideal one for a school; only six miles from Geelong and 40 from Melbourne, it is yet well away from the distractions of the town and provides ample room for future expansion. Within a few hundred yards of the school a sheltered lagoon provides a stretch of water over a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad for rowing. The new buildings are well planned and not without some claims to architectural distinction. Today the school numbers over 300 boys, who are accommodated in four houses; in addition there are a small number of day boys. The increase in numbers from just over 100 in 1914 seems to show that the boarding-school idea is a popular one in Australia.

Games claim a very important place in Australian school life and Geelong Grammar School has earned a reputation in this regard. A year ago for the first time a Geelong grammarian was elected to a Rhodes scholarship. The great majority of the boys leaving the school are engaged in Australia's chief industry, sheep-farming, which, however useful an occupation it may be, does not receive much of the lime-light.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Evening With Trelawny

THAT evening I spent in Italy after a brief glimpse of Switzerland. It is wonderful how far one may travel from ten o'clock till the first touch of daylight appears in the southern sky, which, between brick walls, is all I can see from my dormer-windowed room, but as Alan Seeger once occupied it, who am I to rail against its limits? While I was stamping and directing my day's work our poet came in and took possession of the one easy chair. Elevating his slippers to a pile of assorted paper, yellow and white, beside my typewriter, he remarked:

"I wrote thirty-five lines last night—was stopped for a rhyme. It was in my head, there it stuck—'Is that meant to be original?' I asked. 'The state or the remark?' 'The remark.' 'You can't say it isn't,' chuckled the poet. 'I can and do,' cried I, with the pride we feel when we have scored over one who is mightier than ourselves; and going to my sagging bookshelves I reached for Edward John Trelawny's 'Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author,' the edition put out by Basil Montagu Pickering, 1878, the first volume of which I dropped in the lap of my cooing friend. 'That, but,' he said, taken aback, 'where is it and who said it?' 'It is somewhere in these volumes,' I answered, 'and Noel Byron said it of 'Don Juan,' and I am going to find it if I have to sit up all night to do it.' The poet dragged his length to a standing posture, and giving me a commiserating glance withdrew to his luxurious room three floors below.

As for me, I sat for hours after finding the quotation that I wanted, for Trelawny is a fascinating companion, and any excuse is a good one for returning to Italy, any excuse at all.

This adventurer, friend of poets, who sailed the seas from the age of eleven till he was nearly thirty, has a most delightful style wholly free from egotism, exactly as a man of action should write and seldom does. Even his Grecian adventures do not set him forth as the hero, so permeated are they with the hazards of Byron. In an earlier edition published in 1858, I think, by Ticknor and Fields, he mentions taking down these recollections just as they occurred to him, and giving them to the world as they were in "most admired disorder"; and beyond a greater accuracy as to dates and the addition of a few notes and letters I cannot find much difference in the later edition.

At Onchi, on the Lake of Geneva, where Gibbon had lived and worked on his "Decline and Fall," Trelawny met Wordsworth, and was surprised by his rugged appearance and harshness. "His accent harsh, skin white, angular and bony build—dogmatic in his opinions. The precision and quaintness of his language, as well as his eccentric remarks on common things, stimulated my mind." On being asked what he thought of Shel-

ley as a poet, he answered, "Nothing," though in after days he admitted "that Shelley was the greatest master of harmonious verse in our modern literature." So on hearing this negative opinion of one poet on another, Trelawny and his friend Williams started for Pisa to meet the young man who had been excommunicated by the church, deprived of his civil rights by the state, and discarded by his family, not to speak of being heartily and bitterly denounced by the writing fraternity of his day. As the author saw him he was a tall thin young man, with a slight stoop from much study, shy till he became interested talking, inclined to be sociable, giving away nearly everything he had, eating when anyone thought to give him food; rarely reading a book through, so eager was he to get at the "matter stripped of the verbiage"; disliking novels but having a great fondness for romances; wandering off into the woods for hours, and fully believing that he could steer that un-decked, schooner-rigged boat of his which he acquired while living on the Gulf of Spezia, and read "Plato" at the same time. Leigh Hunt says that his voice was rather high-pitched and not strong, that his hair was touched with gray, and owing to the lack of strength in his profile his head would not have looked well in a bust.

Next day Shelley took Trelawny to meet Byron. He was "pale, but he looked as fresh, vigorous, and animated as any man I ever saw." Shelley could always bring him out, make him talk, even when in his most taciturn moods. His knowledge of shipping and nautical terms came from books and authorities, he knew nothing from personal experience. He disliked anything technical, was indifferent to buildings, ancient and modern, as he was to painting, music, and sculpture. Trelawny's affection and admiration for Byron was not nearly so deep as that which he had for the iconoclastic Shelley, though his relations with the former lasted for three years and with Shelley only one. He was much amused at Byron's invitation to that indefatigable writer, Leigh Hunt, to bring his wife and seven children for a visit to the poet's palace. He found confusion worse confounded the next morning; there seemed to be seven times seven children everywhere, and the temperamental author of "Childe Harold" in distraction, his arrogant temper ready to break at any moment.

There was something of the new world in Shelley's inheritance. His father's great-grandfather emigrated to America, settled in Newark, New Jersey, and married an American wife. And after Shelley's grandfather, Bysshe, was born, the family fortunes were carried back to England again. I wonder how much that drop of the new world meant in his heritage; that free, wild imagination of his which could not bear the searchings and acceptances of others till he had stamped them with his own approval. He had intellect as well as imagination; they do not always go together. "Poetry may be defined as the expression of the imagination," he says in his "Defence of Poetry," and as he wrote his "Ode to the West Wind" in that wood which skirts the Arno near Florence, beginning it on a day of tempestuous elements, who can guess at the wonder of his thoughts when, shackled by words, they broke a picture like this:

But I am forgetting Trelawny and losing myself in Shelley, though, as it is precisely what the author himself has done, it is an excusable fault.

Once, long ago in Naples, on one of those glorious nights when the Bay is touched with silver, and the smoke of Vesuvius rises like a wreath against the sky, I leaned on the wall looking down at the fishermen preparing their boats. A physicist stood beside me, and in his didactic way he said: "Tomorrow I leave for Pisa to find out what makes the leaning tower lean." That is interesting; the city and her leaning tower, and all the other sights for which we steer from afar, but the wonder of Pisa for me is that which brought a sailor over the Alps to meet a poet; a man who could meet Shelley one day, and by him be taken to meet Lord Byron the next. And, bluff adventurer as he was, he accepted as their friend.

Word Beauty

Think of the beauty that dwells in words. Think of the richness of Elizabethan English. Those were golden days when men sounded the charming intricacies of a tongue which was growing hourly into fresh combinations of majesty and beauty. Recall the strength and luster and amplitude of Ben Jonson's diction; the conciseness and exactness of Bacon; the picturesqueness of Raleigh, which lends charm even where one may notice grave errors; the simple grace and matchless melody of Roger Ascham. Wordy? Yes, these writers were sometimes verbose, if we mean by that using four words where one would do. In these hurrying days we take no time to write leisurely. We say "the fall," and we miss the brilliant picture, the tinkling music of "the fall of the leaf."

With some few writers a noun is a picture, a verb full of color, an adjective a revelation. In his "Japanese Letters," Lafcadio Hearn says, "For me words have color, form, character; they have faces, manners, gesticulations; they have humors, moods, eccentricities; they have tints, tones, personalities."

The English language is rich enough, drawn upon generously, yet with discrimination, to express all human experience. But the idea must first be acquired, then vitalized by personal experience, and finally translated into the fitting words. We ought to learn to deal honestly with words and to face our responsibility in using them.



"The Sewing Women," by Vincenzo Irolli

Vincenzo Irolli

IT IS well known that one of the characteristics of the Impressionist School, and perhaps the most striking, is the importance given, in the construction of a picture, to light above all the other elements. In fact it has been said that light is the real subject of an impressionistic picture. According to this theory no one could be better defined as an impressionist, than Vincenzo Irolli, because a bright, vivid, flaming light pervades all his pictures and awakes in their most hidden corners the feeling of activity.

Yet, if we compare Irolli's pictures with those of Monet or Renoir, we find that they are conceived quite differently. Where the first abolish shade to convert it into a tremulous play of colored reflections, Irolli accepts dark spots and uses them as a means of contrast to bring forth the sunny flashes of light that dart strikingly on people or on objects. It is, in a word, more the method of the seventeenth century Neapolitan painting than of the modern French impressionists.

And Irolli, a native of Naples, is from his choice of subjects in daily and humble life, from his love of rich and substantial pigments, and from his gay color, a Neapolitan through and through. In the pictures that he frequently sends to all of the most important Italian and foreign exhibitions, whether they depict interiors, or outdoor scenes, still-life, or people, we feel the sunny atmosphere of Naples with its strong contrasts of chiaroscuro, and its picturesque abundance of vitality; so that even the touch of vulgarity derived from such showy provincialism becomes bearable and pleasant.

In an age like ours of cosmopolitan leveling of all techniques and ideals, to be thus typically oneself and of one's own country, is a distinct merit, and Vincenzo Irolli has this distinction, undoubtedly, though he may not be described as among the greatest artists.

Orchids

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Orchids, in the window,
What matters snow upon the street
And all the scurrying rush of feet
And careless eyes that never stop?
About the little florist's shop
The ghost of summer broods and sings
And whispers unremembered things.
Who minds what threat gray winter flings
Who has beheld through ice and sleet
Orchids, in the window!

S. King Russell.

Reife

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Die Jugendzeit ist von jeher als der Höhepunkt des Lebens hingestellt worden, als jene Zeit in der menschlichen Erfahrung, deren Fortdauer am wertvollsten und am wünschenswertesten ist. Die Griechen verherrlichten die Jugend. Ihre grossen Bildhauer brachten ihre Ideale von körperlicher Vollkommenheit in jugendlichen Gestalten von bis jetzt unübertroffener Anmut und Schönheit der Form zum Ausdruck. Ein Mittel zur Verlängerung der Jugend zu finden, das das Streben vieler gewässer, die meinten, dadurch zum Wohltäter der Menschheit zu werden, und alle Zeitalter haben sich mit der Suche nach dem Jungbrunnen beschäftigt, in der Hoffnung, darin das Mittel zur Verewigung des Daseins zu finden, und zwar des Daseins in der Form, die allgemein als die beste und wünschenswerteste betrachtet wurde.

Der Reiz der Jugend fand auch bei den Propheten und Weisen Israels Anerkennung, die in ihrer Fortdauer ebenfalls die Verwirklichung des Lebensideals erblickten. Der Psalmist sagt, dass der Herr "deinen Mund fröhlich macht, und du wieder jung wirst wie ein Adler." Der Prediger jedoch betrachtete die Jugend als "eitel"; er konnte in ihren goldenen Tagen nicht das Glück sehen, das des Fortbestehens durch die ganze irdische Erfahrung hindurch wert wäre. Für den englischen Schriftsteller Carlyle war die Jugend die Zeit der Erwartungen, "die frohe Zeit des Lebens"; aber oft allein durch das, was sie erhofft, und nicht durch das, was sie vollbringt.

Wie die Jugend gepriesen, so ist das Alter herabgesetzt worden. Der Abend der menschlichen Erfahrung ist als eine dürre, trostlose Einöde angesehen worden, ohne Hoffnung und ohne anregende Aussichten, als ein blosses Warten auf das Ende der irdischen Pilgerfahrt. Eine der Wohltaten, die der Menschheit durch die Christliche Wissenschaft zuteil geworden ist, das Verständnis vom Leben, das weder Jugend noch Alter kennt, ein Verständnis, dass der wahre Mensch keiner materiellen Geburt, keiner Reife, keinem Verfall unterworfen ist. Das Abnehmen der Kräfte, das dem Alter folgen soll, wird demgemäss als ebenso unnatürlich und unwirklich erkannt, wie die ersehnte ewige Jugend. Man lernt auch erkennen, dass im wahren Menschen, dem Ausdruck Gottes, dauernde Kraft,

keinen Mangel kennt, da ihn Gott ja schon aus Seiner unendlichen Fülle versorgt hat. Er lebt in der Fülle, in geistiger Vollkommenheit, aus der er nie verstossen wurde. Wie aber kann dieser erhabene Zustand erreicht werden? mag man fragen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt eine vollständige Antwort: Durch das Verständnis von der Wahrheit des Seins, von Gott und Seiner vollkommenen Schöpfung einschliesslich des Menschen, ein Verständnis, das man durch die Betätigung der geistigen Sinne erlangt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 316 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit": "Da der wirkliche Mensch durch die Wissenschaft mit seinem Schöpfer verknüpft ist, brauchen sich die Sterblichen nur von der Sünde abzuwenden und die sterbliche Selbstheit aus den Augen zu verlieren, um Christus, den wirklichen Menschen und seine Beziehung zu Gott, zu finden und die göttliche Sohnschaft zu erkennen."

Wer dieses Verständnis erlangt hat, wird auch erkennen, dass der Mensch alle Eigenschaften der Jugend besitzt, Kraft, Anmut, Schönheit, unbegrenztes Leben, unbegrenzte Hoffnung und Freude, kurz, alles was gut, beständig und wahr ist; und das ist ein Zustand der Reife, in dem keine Veränderung möglich ist. Der so zum Ausdruck gebrachte Mensch ist ewig und spielt alles wieder, was Gott ist; folglich kann er keinen Mangel kennen, sei es durch den Glauben an Unreife oder an vorgerücktes Alter. Der geistige, wirkliche Mensch ist also weder jung noch alt, sondern verharrt in ewiger Vollkommenheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, dass das göttliche Gemüt in seinen vollkommenen Ideen zum Ausdruck kommt, die sich nie verändert haben. Der also geschaffene Mensch spiegelt alle Eigenschaften wieder, die angeblich allein der Jugend angehören sollen,—Freude, Fülle des Lebens, die Freiheit eines ungehemmten Daseins. Es ist jedoch zu beachten, dass mit Jugend gewöhnlich die Zeit der Unreife bezeichnet wird, während der Mensch, geistig verstanden, doch allein die Eigenschaften der Reife besitzt; denn er besteht in der Vollkommenheit. Und weil der Mensch Gottes voller und vollkommener Ausdruck ist,—"die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes," die "alle richtigen Ideen in sich [schliesst]" um mit Mrs. Eddy zu reden (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 475)—, so schliesst er alles in sich, was Gott im Bewusstsein trägt. Da gibt es keine Unreife, sondern Vollständigkeit und Fülle des Daseins, die über die Hoffnungen der Jugend weit hinausgeht und in der Vollkommenheit der Ideen Gottes zum Ausdruck kommt, die sich in alle Ewigkeit nicht verändern; denn diese Ideen, die den Menschen ausmachen, sind in gewissem Grade ebenso vollkommen und ewig wie Gott selbst.

Jugend und Alter, wie sie allgemein aufgefasst werden, sind also nur ein Teil des Glaubens an eine Körperlichkeit, die den sogenannten Gesetzen des Jungseins, der Reife und des Verfalls unterworfen ist. Solche Auffassung lässt den wahren Menschen ausser acht, dessen Ursprung in Geist, dessen Dasein in Gott und dessen Vollkommenheit dauernd ist. Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen erkennen, dass dieser Mensch

Maturity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOUTH has long been heralded as the heyday of life, the period of human experience most worthy and desirable of perpetuation. The Greeks apotheosized youth; and their great masters of sculpture expressed their ideals of physical perfection in the representation of youth, embodying beauty and grace of form unsurpassed in any other age. To prolong youth has been the ambition of many would-be benefactors of mankind; and the search for the fountain of youth has gone on through the ages in the belief that it contains the means of eternizing existence in what has been regarded as its best and most attractive form.

The charm of youth found recognition among the prophets and wisemen of Israel, who also saw in its perpetuation the realization of life's ideals. The psalmist described the Lord as satisfying the mouth with good things, "so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." But the Preacher saw youth as vanity, quite falling to find in its golden days a glory worthy of conserving throughout one's earthly experience. Carlyle saw in youth the period of hope, "the glad season of life; but often only by what it hopes, not by what it attains."

As youth has been exalted, so age has been debased. The sunset of human experience has been thought to be a sere and dreary waste, devoid of hope and inspiring outlook, a season of waiting for the end of earth's pilgrimage. A boon which Christian Science has brought mankind has been the understanding of life which knows neither youth nor age, an understanding that the real man is without material birth, maturity, or decay. The depression regarded as incidental to age is, accordingly, found to be as anomalous and unreal as the belief of perpetual youth. Moreover, it is learned that in the real man, expressing God, are embodied enduring strength, activity, joy, hope, fullness of life—in brief, all the qualities which are believed to make the springtime of life the glorious age of mankind. Mrs. Eddy states the case with perfect clarity in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 244): "Man in Science is neither young nor old. He has neither birth nor death," and she further states, "Even Shakespeare's poetry pictures age as infancy, as helplessness and decadence, instead of assigning to man the everlasting grandeur and immortality of development, power, and prestige."

Christian Science teaches that divine Mind expresses itself in its perfect

ideas, which have never changed. Man thus constituted expresses all the attributes which are supposed to belong only to youth,—joy, fullness of life, the freedom of unhampered existence. But youth, be it noted, in the usual sense applies to the period of so-called immaturity; while man, spiritually understood, possesses only the attributes of maturity, since he exists at the standpoint of perfection. And since man is God's full and complete expression,—as Mrs. Eddy says, "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (Science and Health, p. 475),—he comprises all that God holds in consciousness. Here, then, is no immaturity, but completeness and fullness of existence far exceeding the hope of youth expressed in the perfection of God's ideas, which never change throughout all eternity; for these ideas constituting man are as perfect and eternal, in a degree, as God Himself.

Youth and age, then, as commonly conceived, pertain only to the belief of physicality, subject to the so-called laws of adolescence, maturity, and decay. Such a concept fails to take cognizance of the true man, whose origin is in Spirit, whose existence is in God, and whose perfection is permanent. Students of Christian Science learn that this man knows no lack, since God has already bestowed upon him His infinite bounty. He exists at the standpoint of completeness, spiritual perfection, from which he has never fallen away. How, one asks, may this exalted state be acquired? Christian Science gives a complete answer: By understanding the truth of being, of God and His perfect creation, including man, understanding gained through the exercise of the spiritual senses. On page 316 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

When this view is gained, man will be found to possess all the attributes of youth, strength, grace, beauty, boundless life, hope, joyousness,—in short, all that is good, permanent, and true; and this is a state of maturity wherein is no possibility of change. Man so expressed is eternal and reflects all that God is; hence, he can know no lack through a belief either of immaturity or of old age. Thus, the spiritual, real man is neither young nor old, but abides in eternal perfection.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

"CLAIM EVERYTHING," were the instructions sent by a notorious national politician to the various branches of his committee at a time when a presidential election in the United States developed into an historic contest. The advocates of the return of liquor to power in American politics seem to have accepted this example as a guide. One would think by their exultation over the result of last Tuesday's election that the cause of sobriety and the maintenance of the American home were lost forever.

The Wets' Pyrrhic Victory

The general counsel for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is so exultant that he not only insists that the Volstead Law is about to be repealed, but demands that the next President of the United States shall be elected on the wet and dry issue with the obvious expectation that the saloon will furnish the successful candidate. The newspapers, nearly all of which in the larger cities, during the past contest, were on the side of liquor, are printing headlines boastfully declaring a tremendous triumph for their cause. But when we come to examine in detail that triumph we find that after all it is but a Pyrrhic victory.

To begin with, the defeat of Mr. Volstead, who was picked out as the especial target for the liquor forces, has resulted only in the election of a man who announces himself as drier than Volstead ever was. In Massachusetts, while the referendum looking to the more effective enforcement of the prohibition law was unhappily defeated, it must be remembered that that State under the domination of a certain faction in politics has always been against prohibition. In 1920, it cast a majority vote for the authorization of 2.75 per cent beer. In Illinois, the "capture" of which by the wets is hailed by them as a monumental achievement, one is reminded of the ancient phrase, "The Dutch have taken Holland," for with the very great population of Chicago, a population which like most urban populations is strongly wet, the sentiment of the State was easily overwhelming on liquor. Moreover, the form of the proposition was such that the organized dry forces in the State declared long prior to the election that the referendum would be meaningless, and advised their followers not to vote on either side.

In Ohio, the dries won. Senator Pomerene, a man of ability and admirable standing in public life, was defeated because officially he was allied with the wets. The referendum was won by a very considerable majority, overturning the result of a similar referendum in 1919. In Indiana, Mr. Ralston, a pronounced dry, is sent to the Senate. In California, there was grave doubt as to whether the Wright Act was in fact right on the question of the enforcement of the prohibition policy, but there the question of wet and dry was subordinated to the personality of Hiram Johnson.

Let us consider furthermore the claims of the wet forces to new strength in the House of Representatives. That strength largely is drawn from states in which the wet sentiment has always been very strong. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, must be recognized as the centers of the sentiment which holds to what they call a "liberal" interpretation of the Volstead Law. At least they called it that before election, but now the leading figures in the movement demand nothing short of its entire repeal. It is yet to be seen how far even the so-called "liberal" representatives from these states which stand in antagonism to the rest of the Nation, are willing to go on this question, which can be considered only from a national viewpoint.

Throughout the whole of the territory of the United States the overwhelming majority of its people are loyal to the Prohibition Amendment, which was put into the Constitution after more than half a century of steady, progressive, intensive agitation and discussion. There will be no backward step. The Nation is in no danger of being dominated by a small group of states, and there remains to those who hold that the prohibition policy has been demonstrated as helpful and protective only to insist upon its literal enforcement in all parts of the Nation and to continue until public sentiment is everywhere a unit in support of the educational campaign which has aligned the United States against the saloon in politics and the destruction of the home by the liquor power.

UNTIL that time comes, sooner or later, when mankind shall speak a universal language and the peoples of Oriental and Occidental countries are able to sit down and reason together understandingly, the need will remain for teaching and training interpreters who are able to translate, intelligently and honestly the dialects and languages now in common use. This need has long been recognized, but more fully by the nations of Europe and the Far East than by the United States. It is true that for some years there has been a well-defined effort by the United States to educate those in the diplomatic and consular service in China and Japan in the languages of those countries, and a somewhat less continuous effort to train men for similar service in the Near East. But the fact is disclosed that in the emergency now existing there is a deplorable lack of experts capable of intelligent contact with affairs of the most vital importance.

Of course there are qualifications necessary for the successful carrying on of the work of diplomacy besides the ability to speak and read the languages of the people to whom the agent of the government is sent. A mere linguist might fare no better as a consular agent than an expert stenographer as an executive or a historian. But in diplomacy and in all its related activities

an understanding of the viewpoint of those with whom contact is necessary is the prime essential. This understanding cannot always be gained through intermediaries or even confidential translators and interpreters. The habits of thought must be learned. The astute diplomat must be able to interpret the inflection, the lifting of an eyebrow, the gesture of the hand, the disguises, innumerable and devious, with which the human mind dresses its expressions. Perhaps it has never been said by diplomats, as by the followers of many other crafts and vocations, that "There are tricks in all trades but ours."

The people of the world have hope that there may some time be realized at least a close approach to what is called open diplomacy. In this there is seen the promise of better understandings, the disclosure of aims and purposes, a check upon inordinate ambition. Obviously there will be need, as the time approaches for the realization of this hope, of education and training in the arts of honest interchange. One wonders why America does not aspire to leadership in such an undertaking. Perhaps the nations with which it deals and hopes to deal will follow in this respect even as America has recognized the necessity, or the desirability, of training her representatives in the somewhat more superficial facility of concealing the truth in several different languages.

THERE has probably never been an election in British history when the issues have been so obscure as the present. Nomination day has passed, and the situation is little clearer than it was when Mr. Bonar Law formed his Government. All we know is that 474 Conservatives, 182 National or Lloyd George Liberals, 336 Independent Liberals, 414 Laborites, and 20 Independents are seeking the suffrage of the electorate. But as to the policies which divide the parties, save the Labor Party from all the rest, the observer overseas is still in the dark.

American readers will be interested in what may seem to Englishmen an elementary explanation. The party leaders have been trying to make electoral pacts, so as to avoid three-cornered or four-cornered fights in the constituencies. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, for instance, have been trying to prevent their respective followers from fighting one another, because, though they may not agree very well themselves, they do not want to give the seat to Labor or the Independent Liberals, by splitting their own vote. And similarly Labor and the Independent Liberal leaders for a time attempted to avoid conflicts. But the local feeling seems to have been too strong. The Lloyd George Conservative pact seems to have worn very thin. The National Liberals and the Independent Liberals have united in the north, despite both these leaders, and Independent Liberals and Labor are opposing one another.

It seems inevitable, indeed, unless the election campaign, which will take on a much more popular character in the next ten days, produces surprises, that no party will be able to command a majority in the new House and that Great Britain will have to resort to a coalition. It may be a Labor-Liberal coalition, though that does not seem very likely in the light of the Labor defeat at the municipal elections. But even if the election results in a new Liberal-Conservative coalition it will inevitably be a different coalition from the old. The old coalition sustained a practical dictatorship of Mr. Lloyd George over every department of polity. He established that dictatorship during the war and managed to maintain it practically undiminished till a few weeks ago.

The Conservative revolt was a protest against a continuance of that system, and even if the verdict of the election results in Mr. Lloyd George again forming a Coalition Government, it will be with colleagues and followers who will claim and exercise a far greater degree of independence and authority than they did under the old régime. While Mr. Lloyd George will remain the most dynamic and the most notable personality in British politics, the day of his unchallenged supremacy is past. For five years he has exercised the powers of an American President in relation to his Cabinet. Henceforth, like Disraeli and Gladstone before him, in any Ministry he may form, he will have to resume his traditional Prime Minister's rôle, of "primus inter pares."

THE all but endless complexities of the problem which England is endeavoring to work out in India have been emphasized again, and now by an exhibit unlike any of those which earlier have appeared. To put it that this latest question (one would like to write it "last" but dare not) centers about the matter of the freedom of the press is not fully to indicate its involvements, troublesome as this "right" has been since the beginning of popular government. So far as the Anglo-Indian Administration of the great Protectorate is concerned, no misunderstanding exists. Free speech and press may mean occasional disturbances of varying grades in such a community, but, on the whole, it is better, of course, to afford that safety valve than not, and so it stands throughout British India. In Indian India, however, which is to say so far as relates to the native princes, it is another sort of thing. Heretofore, the law has held as punishable the issuing of such matter as would bring into contempt those chiefs of government or incite disaffection against them. Today's riddle is: Shall this law be retained upon the books?

That distinction thus should be drawn between the native states and that larger India directly under British rule will surprise no one who knows the land. The rising of the democratic tide in British India inescapably must mean a like running in through Indian India, but there the flow must come slowly or the resulting disorders will work grievous unsettling. For the roll of these native governments includes all sorts and conditions of what

The Transit of Mr. Lloyd George

Public Ownership of Utilities

may be called adaptability to progress. What, for instance, could be accomplished in diminutive and backward Sialana is something utterly different from what could be done readily enough in Mysore, as up-to-date as that great territory has shown itself. Obviously a hill village cannot safely assimilate so great a measure of real democracy as (say) Hyderabad, with its 12,500,000 progressive folk profitably working a land larger than sovereign Bulgaria. It is to be remembered, too, that the Government is in honor bound to the 700 native nobles who rule these states, Hindus and Muhammadans, Sikhs and Buddhists, and patricians all, some of them, indeed, possessed of such titles as would take (as in the case of the delightful M. Beaucaire) a strong man two days to proclaim. It is these who, in alliance with Great Britain, are responsible for a third of the vast peninsula's area and a fourth of its teeming peoples. Truly have they earned a privileged position.

The repeal of the twelve-year-old statute above referred to was planned some time since by the native papers, which claim to see in it a dangerous infringement of their due liberties. The English-owned press has not joined the movement; on the contrary, it has consistently opposed it. The Legislative Assembly took its cue from the vernacular journals and duly moved to abrogate the law, whereon the Viceroy, holding that it was still needed to prevent incitement to violence, made use of the veto, reserved to the English authorities under the Government of India Act. That this has not before been resorted to—that hitherto the permanent officials have yielded as points of difference have developed between themselves and the legislators—has been made further ground of complaint. The Imperial Parliament now must pass upon the matter, as a court of last resort, and Young India is sure to be heard from then.

So we watch not only a deciding as to whether or no England is longer to stand shield to the princes of native race—twenty-one gun maharajahs like Baroda's Gaekwar and the Sindhia of Gwalior and so all the glittering way down a long roster—but also a new sort of test of the organic law under which is being attempted the greatest of experiments ever forwarded by the West in the East.

THERE is a tendency in the United States, noticeable but not generally apparent, to progress from the regulation of public utilities, now established as a sound economic policy, to the ownership and operation of these utilities by the public. This manifestation of purpose smacks not at all of Communism or Socialism, but rather indicates a realization that the monopolization of essential commodities is not defensible as being compatible with the claimed policies of fundamental democracy. The regulation of utilities through the delegation of power to state and city commissions has not been an unqualified success. There is, it is complained, either too much or too little, and never just enough regulation. In nearly every large city of the United States, as well as in the states themselves, the effort has been to find a satisfactory mean or level of regulatory control. There are complaints of the prescribing of confiscatory rates and the imposition of unequal and unjust taxation on the one hand, and of inefficient service at exorbitant rates on the other. There have been many disastrous experiments which have resulted in the deterioration or destruction of some valuable properties, and not infrequently in the continued payment of burdensome tribute by those served.

But out of it all there has been evolved, by the Nation itself, as well as by the states and cities, a more or less satisfactory basis of regulation. Despite this, and perhaps because of the successes achieved, there is an apparent purpose in many parts of the country still further to assert the declared fundamental rights of the people as a whole to freedom from all forms of monopolistic control. The people in those localities insist that it is as illogical to pay a premium to an individual or to a private corporation to insure them against a possible lack in the water supply, against speculative fluctuations in the cost of production of gas and electrical current, or even in the construction and operation of transportation and communication systems, as it would be regarded were a state to pay for the insurance of its public buildings against possible loss. It has been discovered, no doubt, that whatever company or individual performs such a service well and acceptably expects to be paid a profit.

The progressive city of Superior, Wis., following the example set by its neighbor across the bay, Duluth, Minn., is preparing to take the final step in a plan long agitated by which it will acquire ownership of the water, gas and electric light and power plants now owned and controlled by a private company. The investment represents an eventual outlay of nearly two and three-quarters millions of dollars, based on estimates made by engineers assigned by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission. This is no small undertaking for a city of the size of Superior, and the results of the experiment, if so it can be regarded, will be eagerly watched.

Of course, neither Duluth nor Superior is a pioneer in the movement toward municipal ownership of utilities. And yet it is to be wondered at that more of the cities of the United States have not been awakened to a realization of the economies possible in the taking over of the service, essential to all of them, in which profitable monopolies are now held by individuals and groups. The answer may be found, in part, in the unwillingness of those who have long enjoyed these monopolies to part with their privilege, and also in part in the lack of confidence felt by the people in the integrity, honesty, and capabilities of those to whom the operation of these important utilities must be intrusted. This latter has too often been the deciding consideration. Perhaps it may sometimes be wise to pay a premium to a capable and efficient monopoly where irreparable injury might result from reposing faith and confidence in unworthy officeholders chosen without much regard for their capabilities or merit.

Editorial Notes

DECLARATION by Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, in Boston the other day, that unless the United States steps in to help settle the Near Eastern question there will be another tremendous war, commands attention. Mr. Morgenthau amplified his statement as follows:

The moment the Turks know that the United States will back the powers, they will be as docile as children. The whole of civilization is at stake. We are failing to recognize that we are the only power that can straighten Near East affairs. The United States will have to undertake the moral leadership in the world. It should be prepared to carry on the patrol of the Near East for the protection of humanity when England is unable to do so.

It should be remembered that the Turks are virtually simply a band of marauders. In 1918, their country was facing dismemberment, and it has only been able to come back from its position at that time because of the individual greed of the separate powers. The Turks are determined to Turkify their Nation, to use a phrase coined by Mr. Morgenthau, and in consequence they have simply decided to blot out the Armenians and Greeks. They represent veritably a force of destruction and must be shown that their true nature is recognized and that no abuses will be tolerated.

AT THIS time when so much is heard against prohibition, and it is contended that true public opinion can easily be discerned by listening to the conversation of the street, it is well to remember that there are always a dozen who remain silent to one who speaks. Moreover, unfortunately, the one who speaks is extremely liable to be heard, while the dozen are overlooked. It is very necessary, therefore, that the will of the majority be not confused with the discontent of the minority. In this connection, a story told of a man spending his first night on the great prairies of Texas, is exactly apropos. The night was a terrible experience for him, for the coyotes appeared to be holding high carnival all about his cabin and the darkness seemed positively to be filled with these hungry creatures. The next morning he told a cow-puncher of his experience and remarked that there were surely not less than 1000 coyotes in the pack. The cow-puncher laughed and said, "I reckon there were a couple of coyotes chasing a rabbit, for two hungry coyotes will make more fuss than all the other animals on the prairie put together." Thus also a few selfish, unprincipled folk will make more noise than the whole United States Supreme Court in session.

WITH the promulgation of a plan to have human stock contests every year similar to the cattle and horse stock contests which are familiar features of state fairs, Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon of the Kansas State University has shown to what horrible lengths human ingenuity may attempt to go in its mania for classifying the human species in an imaginary effort to elevate it. The object of these contests is described as being for the purpose of applying to the human family the well-known fundamentals of "heredity and scientific care which have revolutionized agriculture and stock breeding." The Kansas classification of human exhibits is as follows:

DIVISION 366—HUMAN STOCK

Class	Description
3681	Single adults; 17 years and above
3682	Pair; man, wife, no children
3683	Small family; man, wife, one child
3684	Average family; man, wife, two to four children
3685	Large family; man, wife, five or more children

Quite soon, presumably, it will be conclusively proved—at least, that is to say, to the satisfaction of these investigators—that man is nothing more than a high-grade animal. Indeed, it would sometimes appear that considerable question is felt whether he is even entitled to the attribute "high grade."

WHEN Frank P. Speare, president of Northeastern University, Boston, told the school of business administration of that university that business was no longer a game for the most shrewd to win, but a profession attracting to itself men of the highest intelligence, broadest general education, and technical proficiency he sounded a keynote of the advancing century. To this sentiment he added:

Many a business executive has watched his contemporaries slide into financial disaster with a satisfied smile, viewing the occurrence as a testimonial of his own outstanding ability.

Such is not the case today. Discovery of this fact and the closer friendship among business interests has led to the creation of a new spirit of co-operation and the establishment of new processes known as the science of accounting and business administration.

Certainly if the schools of business administration are entirely true to this ideal they are helping to work a mighty transformation in business affairs, or maybe they are just the expression of a keener sense of morality in business itself.

THOSE in doubt as to the right pronunciation of the name of the new Italian patriots, the Fascisti, may recall Southey's lines:

And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name—
A name which you all know by sight very well,
But which no one can speak, and no one can spell.

Anyhow, the right pronunciation is said to be Fah-shee-stee.

ONE way to help combat the growing scarcity of paper in Germany, which is said to be getting so acute that only with the greatest difficulty can publishers supply their requirements, might be to check the output of paper marks. Perhaps, however, this scarcity may itself prove the solution of the mark printing question. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

THOUGH advocates of prohibition may have temporarily received a slight setback, they can take comfort in the advice of "Uncle Eben," given from a general standpoint in The Washington Evening Star: "De way to enjoy life is to keep busy with hopes foh de future instid o' regrets foh de past."